

THE
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 2,436, Vol. 94.

5 July, 1902.

6d.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NOTES OF THE WEEK	1	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES (<i>continued</i>):		REVIEWS (<i>continued</i>):	
LEADING ARTICLES:		A Non-Theatrical Criticism	10	More Encyclopedia	15
Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial		Varsity Cricket	12	Christian History Real and Imaginary .	16
Premiers	4	Life Assurance Changes	13	The Story of a Great House	17
The Troubles of the Triplice	5	CORRESPONDENCE:		Sound Naval Criticism	18
A Survey of American Industry . . .	6	The Case of "Monna Vanna". By		NOVELS	19
The Early Education of the Officer .	7	G. S. Street	13	NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS	19
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:		Piero di Cosimo and the National		SCHOOL BOOKS	20
"Swan and Shadow." By Edmund		Gallery. By Sir Martin Conway		THE JULY REVIEWS	21
Selous	8	and Herbert Trench	14	GERMAN LITERATURE	22
Covent Garden's Discomfiture . . .	9	REVIEWS:			
		Knights of the Moon	14		

We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The King has moved on the way to recovery with a steadiness beyond all expectation. Perhaps influenced by the dramatic suddenness of the operation, coming in the midst of the general hilarity, people were at first too ready to express their fears, "to tell sad stories of the death of kings". The successive bulletins have without exception increased in hopefulness. The King has slept well, and has gained in strength; there has been no untoward symptom and the pain incident to the dressing of so deep a wound is gradually becoming less. Passing from pessimism to undue optimism many papers have suggested an early date for the Coronation, but it is certain that the doctors attending the King do not yet themselves know when convalescence is likely to be complete. The skilfulness of the surgery has been beyond praise and the doctors who sign the bulletins have a further claim on the gratitude of the nation for the honest and simple information which they have supplied to the public. It would be well if every paper had been equally honest. But the doctors wrote of what they knew.

The signs of the Coronation that was not are slowly disappearing. The bigger stands, such as that by S. Martin's Church, are still left thanks either to laziness or to hope. The strings of lights remain on some of the bridges and the lights on private houses are capriciously illuminated. But after Lord Cranborne's suggestion all the bonfires which remained were burned off perfunctorily on Monday night; and on Wednesday those two great lines of ships in front of Portsmouth broke up and disappeared. Some of the foreign vessels had already slipped away on Monday when the town of Portsmouth was illuminated and a tour of the fleet was made by Indian and Colonial troops and visitors. The fleet got no nearer than this to a general rejoicing. Perhaps no part of the collapse of the festivities looked more desultory, inconclusive and miserable than this melting away of a great fleet that had lain for a fortnight aimlessly "shifting the sun anew", like a group of derelicts.

One of the best signs of the improvement in the King's health was the presence of the Queen and the Prince of Wales at the review of the colonial troops on the Horse Guards parade. The two thousand troops made such a picture of militant empire as we have not seen since the Jubilee. There were natives from New Zealand, and from the Gold Coast, Cingalese, Malay, Chinese sepoys as well as men of our own stock from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. In the final march past the Canadians were the leading section and in some ways they naturally attracted the chief interest. The day was Dominion Day and it was celebrated in London with a knowledge of its meaning which was impossible a few years ago. If such a review, including the presentation of the Victoria Cross and other honours, had no further value of its own it gave to the crowds, whose imperial instinct is greatly in advance of their imperial knowledge, a pictorial lesson in the meaning of Greater Britain such as ought to make them think more deeply and speak less loudly.

It was unfortunate to say the least of it that the Indian cavalry could not have been mounted for their procession through the streets the next day. To get a fair idea of these troops they should be seen on horseback. The light wiry men who attain a very high standard as irregular cavalry do not look their best on foot, especially in "putties" and contrast badly with the large-limbed Jats and Sikhs and Purbhis in the infantry contingents. Moreover one and all looked sadly out of place tramping through London mud. In this official appearance their reception by the populace was lacking in enthusiasm. The Gurkhas alone evoked a faint cheer from the bystanders. While they are treated in their camp at Hampton Court or elsewhere in detail with a familiarity and admiration which is calculated to turn their heads, their greeting as a representative military force of the first importance left something to be desired. One would have liked to see it the other way.

The order for demobilisation has been issued from the War Office and the extreme intricacy of the arrangements might be used as a further evidence of the value of compulsory service. It is manifestly right that the Volunteers as men whose work is finished should be brought home first, the Yeomen and Reservists have naturally the second place; but one must feel some commiseration with the regulars who will either be the last to come home or will be sent direct from South

Africa to Egypt or India or some other regular station. It is not expected that the transfer of the regulars will be complete till late in the autumn and it must be remembered that soldiers in many parts of the world have been waiting for the leave that is due to them until they are relieved by the men who themselves have been hard worked for several years. In brief the details of the demobilisation show up the utter inadequacy of the regular army properly to garrison the British Empire. We suffered considerably in China from want of troops. Is it too much to hope that this lesson also from the war may be learnt and remembered within the next few years?

The number of surrenders now amounts to nearly 21,000 and it is probable that a few men have still to come in. When the figures are quite complete the estimates of the specialists will be yet further condemned; but it may be inferred from the details of the later surrenders that the chief deficit came from the serious underestimate of Cape rebels; and this must influence future action as to the suspension of the Cape Constitution. The internal development of the colonies is progressing so fast that it is likely to be the cause of some jealousy. For example, it has been suggested that the members of the British Trade Commission, whose mission it is to acquire information to enable British manufacturers to extend their trade in South Africa, were foolish to spend so much time in Cape Town; and as it is generally accepted that Johannesburg must be the chief centre of business in South Africa there is not a little jealousy in Cape Town. Here is yet another reason for considering the wisdom of temporarily freeing Cape Colony from the temptations of local jealousies.

A beginning of the repatriation of prisoners has already been made: as many as 400 were landed at Cape Town on 2 July. The intentions of the Government towards the rest have been "half revealed and half concealed" by a communication to the Dutch Government. The Boers who have taken the oath of allegiance are to be restored, "and they would be followed by those who had not done so". After them would be transported the foreign prisoners for whom Great Britain will pay and any of the rest who like to pay their own passage might go as soon as they liked, provided they promised not to return to South Africa. The reply is clear enough except in its reference to contumacious prisoners. We know that one campful in India has given continuous trouble; and on the psychological law that sulkiness increases by indulgence it is not improbable that some of them will remain obstinate non-jurors. It can hardly be the intention of the Government to introduce them as a certain centre of rebellion into the new colonies; but there remain several methods of banishment. Which is to be selected? The question is now interesting Canadian registration agents.

It is quite clear that the movement in favour of the suspension of the Cape Constitution is growing. Fifteen thousand signatures have been appended to the petition in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, and in the "Nineteenth Century" appear two articles, one from a member of the Legislative Council, the other from the Canon of Grahamstown Cathedral advocating a step which would save South Africa from "the disastrous consequences sure to result from the resumption of Parliamentary and party strife". "The Cape Parliament", says Dr. Wirgman, "is at present the only storm centre in South Africa". What he and others are saying is only what Lord Milner himself has said in plain terms, though unofficially. The annoyance of the Radical press and the "Spectator" at the appearance of Lord Milner's letter to Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson giving his personal opinion that Parliamentary controversy would keep open the racial sore is quite intelligible. It was a most significant thing for Lord Milner to allow such a letter to be published, and its appearance not only is proof of the anxiety with which he would regard the resumption of Parliamentary proceedings but will do much to render resumption impossible. Naturally the pro-Boer who has not succeeded

in defeating his own country in the field is irritated to find that his friends and protégés in the Cape constituencies and Parliament are likely to be deprived of their opportunities.

The decision to treat as confidential the proceedings of the Colonial Conference which opened on Monday is eminently wise. Not a little harm has been done by the publication of the diverse views of the Colonial Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and any difficulty that may arise in settling important questions at the conference would certainly be magnified by the daily press. The views of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may not be irreconcilable, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer's "hedging" has given the impression that they are hopelessly at variance. Whether anything will come of the conference or not depends upon the tact and goodwill with which certain knotty points are approached. The "Temps" we note is convinced that it will end in nothing. The "Temps" no doubt has means of knowing denied to all of us in London. Some of our daily contemporaries have been indignant at the publication in a lady's magazine of an article by an alleged peer's daughter describing and criticising the coronation and the opera afterwards. It is a specimen of journalistic methods, and they are not pleasing. The columns of these very protesting papers contain accounts of the confidential proceedings at the Colonial Conference. Yet Mr. Chamberlain has made no communiqué.

The renewal of the Triple Alliance was expected. It has been acclaimed in the press of those countries not immediately concerned as the most effective prop to the peace of Europe. But though the alliance is as peaceful in intention as it was, it is not as powerful and has been judged from its past. The coldness of the Italian press suggests, if it does not prove, how little Italy can gain. Austria-Hungary gets no nearer internal unity by association with her two allies, and if she loses internal strength there is no virtue in the alliance to arrest her dissolution. The position of Austria-Hungary and Italy is in some sense the measure of the value of the alliance to Germany. She has a preponderating influence among the allies which is likely to prevent any contingency arising likely to inconvenience herself; and at the same time she is saved from isolation, and in a crisis would get enough help from her allies to make her almost invincible on the Continent.

The expansive range covered by Sir Charles Dilke and other less weighty authorities on foreign affairs gave Lord Cranborne an opportunity, such as his genius was well fitted for seizing, of omitting all difficult points and saying official nothings on obvious points. Of Persia, perhaps the one spot in the East where the great Russian activity is thoroughly realised by our Government, he made no mention. His vague summary of the present situation in China, where the decision of the military commanders is causing at any rate local doubts of our national good faith, resolved itself into a belated attack on press telegrams. The uneasiness which prevails on the change in our relations with Italy is not to be relieved by allusions to unwritten understandings and the good effect produced by Mr. Chamberlain's surrender on that little affair of the language in Malta. The debate has done perhaps neither good nor harm; but to a statesman, even a politician, it offered the chance of a great speech. The alliance with Japan was an exceptional triumph; there has been no such alliance of different races in modern history; but all that Lord Cranborne thought well to give was an offensive disclaimer. "It was not for us to ask treaties"; he said, "but to grant them". The statement was insolent, unwise, superfluous and untrue.

M. de Lanessan's long statement of the policy which he adopted as Minister of Marine, and its reasons, appeals possibly rather more to the Briton than to the Frenchman. The naval programme of France is informed by the possibility of war with Great Britain and the question M. de Lanessan had to decide was whether France should build big battleships to meet

British battleships or whether she should build cruisers to prey upon British commerce in the hope that Great Britain would thus speedily be brought low. He believed the teachings of naval history to be in favour of the big ship. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries France captured thousands of English merchant vessels and did vast damage, with the result that France lost her Colonial Empire. Command of the seas, such would seem to be his view, is impossible if reliance is placed mainly on cruisers. M. de Lanessan had no thought of being able to match Great Britain in the matter of big-ship construction and pointed out that France could only hope to have 26 first-class ironclads as against Great Britain's 66. But as England's need is so much greater, and as French policy is not aggressive but defensive, he had no qualms on account of this preponderance. A curious point about M. de Lanessan's estimate is that he takes no cognisance of the possibility of French naval resources being supplemented by those of another power in the event of war.

The Education Bill moves slowly through Committee, but not more slowly than was to be expected in the circumstances of the measure. The attitude of the Government in the earlier debates of the week was disquieting to earnest supporters of the Bill. In spite of large majorities, very frequently exceeding their absolute majority in the House and always exceeding the normal, the Government are showing signs of disposition to accept amendments from the other side. The results, it seems to us, tend to be disastrous to themselves as well as hurtful to education. On Tuesday, at the instance of Mr. Hobhouse, they gave up the restriction of secondary educational powers in the case of non-county boroughs and urban districts to such as had adopted or had power to adopt the elementary part of the Bill: though they resisted the amendment to remove the rating limit of one penny in the pound. To us it appears perfectly idle to pretend that this is no diminution from the one authority principle of the Bill, its greatest educational merit. Added to former concessions, this has immensely increased the number of educational authorities contemplated by the Bill, and their action within the same educational area may very easily be either antagonistic or overlapping. We are bound to admit that Sir John Gorst did not in any way dispose of the case against the amended clause made by Mr. Macnamara; and if he could not, it is very certain no one could. The county should be the one supreme local educational authority, very large towns being the only legitimate exception to its jurisdiction. If the Government go on making these encroachments on the county authority, they will have killed their own Bill.

Happily they have not shown any similar weakness in the discussion on religious teaching in secondary schools. The nonconformist members, of course, made a field-day of the debate. They came out in their true colours; they have now made it impossible for anyone to doubt that their real object is to get rid of all religious instruction in State schools with the sole aim of weakening the influence of the Church. The Bill lays down that in the distribution of grant the County Council is to have no regard to the religious instruction given in the school: it is not to consider whether any particular form of religion is or is not taught. One would have thought that the objections to these provisions would rather come from denominationalists and those who believe in religious instruction than from the undenominationalists and the secularists. Not at all; the School Board men object to the County Council not having power to withhold a grant because religious instruction is given in a particular school. They see themselves balked of their dream of County Councils depriving and so destroying all schools which dare to allow any religious teaching. That has ever been the secularist conception of freedom.

With characteristic intelligence, they proposed as a remedy merely the omission of the whole sub-section. They forgot that while that would leave the educational authority with power to starve denominational, it

would also leave them with power to starve all except Church schools. Their brilliant amendment might very well have worked in favour of extreme denominationalism. On a further amendment requiring all training colleges for teachers to adopt a conscience clause no further argument was needed than that of Mr. Balfour, who pointed out that the remedy for deficient accommodation—a very serious deficiency—was to provide more colleges, to which no amount of conscience clauses would contribute in the smallest degree; seeing that the denominational colleges are all and always full. School Board people, by the way, will be gratified by Mr. Labouchere's description of the religious teaching in board schools as "one of the greatest humbugs ever palmed off on Dissenters".

Mr. T. W. Russell now belongs to no party but he has the approval, it is to be hoped, of all parties when he gives himself up to the cause of the Irish peasant. The fact of their continued poverty is the chief problem in Ireland. But Mr. Russell in the pursuit of his object has grown of late "savage, extreme". To find occasion for calling attention to the state of the Irish peasants he thought it necessary to make the Government immediately responsible for the pending evictions in Roscommon. To fix the blame, he spoke fervently of the necessity of compulsory purchase. The zeal of the convert has put everything else out of his head. The facts also of the particular evictions on the De Freyne estates were perverted merely for the sake of an attack on the Government. The rents there have been lowered on three occasions and have reached a minimum, and there is evidence that some of the tenants would wish to pay their landlord in the normal way, but for fear of the League. In such circumstances Mr. Wyndham's simple suggestion may be accepted as the best in the circumstances. He proposes that the people should pay the rent. The solution seemed to come as a new idea to Mr. Redmond and Mr. Russell.

It was known when the Royal Commission was appointed that there had been gross neglect of the natural advantages of the Port of London. The report of the commissioners contains a categorical exposure of inefficiency which is startling. Nothing whatever has been done to improve the conditions of the river "since almost prehistoric times" and there is reason to think that the difficulties and delays experienced by some of the bigger vessels have already begun to damage the trade of the Port of London. The recommendation of the commissioners is that as much as £7,000,000 should be expended on remedying the grosser evils. The suggestion is that of this four and a half millions should be devoted to the purchase and improvement of the docks and two and a half millions to the improvement of the river, chiefly in the way of deepening the bed. The system of the control and management of the docks and the river has grown up, like most of our institutions, haphazard and is therefore not of a constitution to adapt itself quickly enough to developing conditions. A strange want of proportion has been shown by the public which has grown anxious over the underground communications of London when the main highway of the river, which is the very cause of London's existence, has been thus grievously neglected without causing a murmur.

Yet the underground locomotion in London is no small thing. Tube railways and shallow tramways are the only hope for London traffic and some approach to comfort in the main thoroughfares; and if they are to do what is wanted, it must surely be plain to the meanest capacity that they must be projected and constructed on a plan for all London, not piecemeal and chancewise. The County Council, we are very glad to see, has returned to the charge, and has authorised the Highways Committee to approach Mr. Ritchie again as to the necessity of establishing a statutory authority to deal with all proposals relative to locomotion in London. It is satisfactory that the Council is unanimous on the point. The Corporation take the same view; so it is difficult to see why the Government should remain inactive in the matter. The London members should give ministers no peace until the

authority required is set up. Were they anything but London members, they certainly would not. It is simply intolerable that American adventurers and speculators should be allowed to run London locomotion as a commercial deal. Proper discussion of the plans of the Morgan group and the Yerkes group has been burked: but we trust they will be defeated yet.

The report of the Committee on Betting is neither priggish nor callous. That the betting habit is spreading and doing more and more mischief, especially among the working classes and young people, is fairly conclusively demonstrated, and the Committee in a spirit of admirable common sense addressed themselves to the business of discovering a remedy for the evil. The measures they propose are neither heroic nor extreme. They recommend that though suppression is impracticable, perhaps not desirable, there is no reason why betting should not be rendered illegal in certain places and circumstances. At race meetings it might be permitted in places precisely defined as within the meaning of the Act. "Betting strictly prohibited" should be understood, if not actually posted elsewhere, and offenders should be liable to summary arrest. Where reform is most urgent is probably in connexion with street betting. Though the Committee show themselves cognisant of the harm done by the press by the advertisement of the latest starting prices and of betting news generally, they do not see their way to prohibition.

Paris is still interested in little else beyond the Humbert affair. Fresh incidents are continually published of the great ingenuity of Madame Humbert in acquiring articles in return for prospective payment and converting them into ready money; and almost up to the end she continued to sacrifice victims on the cenotaph of the empty safe. But in spite of interest in the possession of so accomplished a criminal the demand for her arrest grows more insistent. Very many days before the exposure and flight it was known widely in Paris that a great scandal was impending. Several journalists tried to interview Madame Humbert and we know of one, a lady journalist, who actually penetrated to the presence. She quite frankly declared the object of her visit and was told by Madame Humbert that a satisfactory answer would be sent by post. A few days afterwards there was no Madame Humbert left. The police, of course, "have a clue" and fresh reports of where the Humberts were last seen come out daily. But the cardinal question is still unanswered: if Parisian journalists knew of what was coming, why did not the police at any rate shadow the suspected person? Was it that her acquaintance among the great ones of Paris made the arrest undesirable?

The Bank return of Thursday covering the end of the half year did not disclose the important alterations usual at such periods. The Government has disbursed freely, public deposits being £1,496,000 down and the market has increased its indebtedness by £932,000, the result of these two changes being again reflected in the increase of £2,361,000 in other deposits. Gold has come from abroad to the extent of £130,000 but the requirements of the provinces took £237,000 together with an addition of £38,000 to the active note circulation. The resultant of the changes in the figures is a reduction in the total reserve of £145,000 at £25,047,000 with the proportion at 43 per cent. The past week has been extremely uneventful on the Stock Exchange, with a minimum of business in all departments. The Funds recovered slightly at the opening but have fallen off since and close very little harder on balance. Home Railways have not received support and although American rails have been more active in New York with higher prices, the volume of business on this side has not shown much increase. Copper shares have been a better market, Rio Tintos having risen one point. Mining shares have been depressed and the course of quotations has been consistently downward, South Africans being particularly weak with no support from the influential houses. The remaining markets have been quite without interest. Consols 96½. Bank rate 3 per cent. (6 February, 1902).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

IF the Colonial Premiers have missed a pageant they may hit a business arrangement, which will profoundly affect the industrial future of all countries, but more particularly of the United States and Canada. We are not of course admitted behind the veil at the Colonial Office for the present, and rightly not, as negotiations can never be successfully conducted at the top of your voice, with all the world listening and commenting. But from the discussions in the press, which nowadays precede any important development of policy, and from our knowledge of the characters and opinions of the principal personages concerned, it is not very difficult to adumbrate what Mr. Chamberlain and the Premiers of our autonomous colonies are discussing. They are considering whether by any changes in the tariffs of Great and Greater Britain, which would be acceptable to both, it may not be possible to benefit the trade of the Empire as a whole. Even between the Metropolis and her colonies there must be mutual advantage: there may be a little more gain on one side than the other—that is generally a matter of conjectural calculation. But no scheme has any chance of being accepted by the constituents of Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers unless there is, on the surface of it, a fair distribution of profits, in which latter term we are quite willing to include moral and political benefits. With regard to the tariffs of the colonies against England and foreign countries, the question is comparatively simple. The colonies are new countries, and their staple industries are pastoral and agricultural. Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium are old countries, and their staple industries are manufacturing. The United States are so fortunately situated as to be both a manufacturing and a food-producing nation. The colonial tariffs are practically concerned with manufactures alone, and all they have to consider is whether they can and will give British manufactures a rebate from the duties levied on the goods of other nations, such as Germany and the United States. This ought not to be a very difficult question to determine, because manufactured articles, while essential to luxury and refinement, are not the daily bread of a nation. Grant that the colonies are willing to admit British manufactures at lower duties than German and American: what can we give the colonies in return? When you come to examine the tariffs of the mother-country as against the world, including the colonies, the question is more difficult, as all our duties are levied on articles of consumption. We are the old and over-civilised community, with a dense population, with cunning craftsmen to supply the wants of the luxurious and the impatient, and with an appetite far greater than our area. The consequence is that while we do import manufactured articles from the United States, from France, and from Germany, from our colonies we take practically nothing but articles of consumption. But this is only half the difficulty, the other half of which is the fact that about 80 per cent. of these imported articles of food comes from countries other than our colonies. Of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom 80 comes from Canada, 50 from Australasia, 40 from India, 630 from the United States, and 200 from other countries. Of the meat imported 60 comes from Canada, 140 from Australasia, 600 from the United States, and 200 from other countries. Of milk (in all forms, except fresh milk and cream), 170 comes from Canada, 100 from Australasia, 70 from the United States, and 660 from other countries. Of grains other than wheat imported Canada contributes 60, Australasia nil, India 05, the United States 450, and other countries 485. From these figures it will be seen that the question Mr. Chamberlain has to ask and answer is this: what can this country give the colonies in exchange for the (assumed) rebate on British manufactures? At the present hour Great Britain has absolutely nothing to give Canada and Australia. Our customs tariff is derived from tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and sugar. Tea comes from India and Ceylon, for Chinese tea is not worth talking about; coffee comes from Brazil and Jamaica; cocoa

from the East and West Indies: tobacco from Cuba, the Southern States of America and the Turkish Empire: sugar from our West Indian colonies and Europe. With regard to sugar, we have tied our hands for the next five years by the bounty convention, so that article may be left out of the discussion for the moment. The production of tobacco is practically in the hands of the Americans: while tea, coffee and cocoa come from the tropics, which do not enter into the question of our food supply. We have not mentioned South Africa, because we do not think that England is likely to import much else but gold from that portion of our Empire for some time to come. The fact—the rather awkward fact—remains that we can only benefit our Canadian and Australasian colonies by taxing food-stuffs, wheat, meat, dairy produce, and grains. And we are to tax 80 per cent. of these foodstuffs in order that we may reduce the tax on the remaining 20 per cent. It is not, we admit, a very easy case for argument on platforms, but we see no other way in which we can give the colonies a preferential tariff in return for rebates on manufactures. And of course the ratio of 80 to 20 will disappear in the future. There is no permanent reason why we should import such enormous quantities of dairy produce from France, from the United States, and from Denmark. As may be seen from the figures above, Canada and Australasia contribute a considerable percentage of milk products as it is, and might, with an encouraging tariff, contribute more. The wheat-producing capacity of Canada is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is obvious that anything like a comprehensive tariff on food-stuffs, with preferential duties for our colonies, would profoundly affect the economic future of the United States and Argentina. Indeed one of the arguments most frequently urged against a new tariff is that it would land us in a war with the United States or Germany. We do not think these fears are well founded. We remember that the Cobdenites were thrown into an agony of apprehension a few years ago when Lord Salisbury denounced our commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium. But all that followed was that Germany and Belgium very sensibly tried to negotiate new treaties on terms more advantageous to Great Britain. We cannot allow the path of our imperial policy to be blocked by these shadows of possible wars. But is there any chance of Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers coming to any definitive agreement? Colonial statesmen are very fond of perorating; it is true: but probably they would not be where they are, if they were not men of business in the closet. Mr. Chamberlain, we know, combines in a remarkable degree the power of sifting details with that of uttering sonorous generalities. So that we are not altogether without the hope that some fiscal scheme may be submitted to the working peoples of the old world and the new, for it need hardly be said that any arrangement between the Colonial Secretary and the Premiers could only be provisional, and subject to ratification by the various legislatures. There remains the question of the common defence of the Empire, in the naval and military sense—very important, but not arguable as to principle, for the colonies have already settled that on the South African veldt. The precise form which the colonial contributions to imperial defence should take in the future is doubtless a subject on which Mr. Brodrick and Lord Selborne will have a good deal to say. But one thing is more than clear to our eyes. The fiscal future of the Empire lies with Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers—not with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt.

THE TROUBLES OF THE TRIPLICE.

NO one is surprised at the renewal of the Triple Alliance, as no one is either elated or depressed. It was accepted as so much a matter of course that any serious prospect of its dissolution almost inevitably would have shaken the money markets of Europe to collapse. In any case we may now contemplate the next five years of European history as destined

to develop a series of events based on the same grouping of the Powers which we see to-day. Yet, though there be nothing new in the alliances, it is impossible to avoid observing serious differences in the mutual relations of their members. That any alliance should endure for twenty years must be some evidence of its utility, but it may be doubted whether to-day the British Prime Minister would feel himself justified in speaking of this one as "glad tidings of great joy"; it is certain that two members of it would decline to indulge in such extravagant eulogy of a part which they yet have not felt at liberty to repudiate. Not only foreign critics but her allies themselves are ready to express their conviction that Germany is the one party to the arrangement who can regard with unalloyed satisfaction the renewed existence of the Triple.

Germany indeed has everything to gain by the continuance of the present state of affairs which assures her position in Europe so far as human foresight can provide; she is at all events fortified against aggression and therefore has two hands free to play her own game when she lists. It may be doubted whether she gives an equivalent to her partners. It will readily be argued that, if they on their side are ready to assent to the renewal of the old arrangement they probably have good reasons for so doing, but in calculating the chances of the future we are bound to take into account any possible source of discord which may shake the foundations of the structure. To all thinking people the future of Austria cannot but be a source of grave apprehension. She is a survival in an age of passionate nationalism of a state of things in which dynastic considerations were the only ones of account, and the attempt to graft upon the conglomerate realm of the Hapsburgs the forms of Parliamentary government has shown itself year by year a more prodigious failure. The popularity and tact of the present ruler assure the status quo for his lifetime, but who can contemplate with equanimity the accession of another? Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism are already grouping themselves for a conflict which appears inevitable. It may be admitted that the former group are the aggressors, but their action, offensive as it may seem, has this ground of excuse, that a race dominant for centuries sees itself threatened not only with an increase of numbers in the rival nationality but a growth among its members of intelligence and business capacity which may actually lead to the German element being passed in the race by their long-despised rivals. The Germans in Germany will not see with equanimity the Germans in Austria subordinated to the Slavs. The Slavs on the other hand feel that their time is coming and they will not readily acquiesce in the realisation of Pan-German ambitions. Germany in these circumstances has not shown over much consideration for her ally, the political propaganda of Pan-Germanism goes on unchecked and it is assisted by a religious proselytising agency, the "Los von Rom" movement which is highly offensive to the Catholic Church and well known to be particularly so to the heir to the throne—indeed the latter made a declaration to that effect which may have been injudicious but was certainly excusable. But Austria is only half of a monarchy which includes Hungary. The growth of Hungary in wealth and industrial vigour is one of the remarkable features of the European situation, along with these have developed the national pride and self-confidence which have always been particularly strong in the Magyars and which their energy has amply justified. They will be dominated neither by Teuton nor Slav and if their commercial or industrial prosperity is to be consistently sacrificed to appease Teutonic greed, the separation which is always threatened may become a fact. It is perhaps not always realised here how completely the tie between Austria and Hungary is a dynastic one. In this direction the future of the Triple does not look promising, but so long as Russian pressure in the Balkans continues, so long as the Triple has something to offer Austria, who now sees the Austro-Russian entente with regard to Balkan affairs weakening and Austria with Roumania facing a combination of Russia with the other Balkan principalities, it will retain its power. The Triple in fact still remains Austria's sole guarantee against Russian pressure in

the Balkans, but it remains to be seen how long racial rivalry among the members of the Austrian Empire will remain in abeyance for the sake of the foreign policy of the Empire.

With regard to Italy the Triplice stands on a different footing. When England declined to take a hand Italy was brought in. It is not easy to distinguish now exactly how far the French scare was justified. It is extremely difficult to believe that France did really contemplate an unprovoked attack on her neighbour, it is more difficult to believe that any reason existed sufficiently cogent to justify the expenditure which admission into the distinguished company she has kept for nigh twenty years has imposed upon Italy. It has certainly led her into one or two wild adventures from which she has not yet recovered. The most effective asset she acquired from the association was the guarantee of her position in the Mediterranean by England but it cannot be denied that England did not treat her over well either in Abyssinia or in the agreement we made with France with regard to West Africa. We are bound to Italy by every tie both of sentiment and interest, and we wish that she may be great and glorious, but we cannot help thinking that she would have pursued her destiny with surer steps if she had been content with a less ambitious rôle and devoted herself to the development of her own resources. Italy has two great problems to solve but they are not international problems: the relations of Church and State and the readjustment of the burdens of taxation. We have yet to be convinced that Crispi was well inspired in imitating Cavour by boldly demanding a place in the European Concert. Cavour had very good reasons for courting allies in his work of liberation: for that of consolidation another policy might have been more fruitful of good results. It is curious to note to-day that it is on their good relations with France that the Italians comment in recording the renewal of the Triple Alliance. When we recall the French scare and the panic caused by the alleged plot to seize the Italian fleet, which was firmly believed in Italy at the epoch when the Triple Alliance came into being, and contrast with it the declarations with regard to France in all the Italian journals to-day we contemplate a strange instance of the irony of history. The Alliance is popular in Italy with the services but since the disappearance or decay of anti-French feeling it has no real popular foundation and an alliance not based on some popular feeling cannot have much stability.

The partner then who gains in every direction is Germany, who is sheltered from attack while she consolidates her conquests and matures her plans in the East. What she dreads most is isolation, but she is saved from that by the Triplice while she is not called upon even to sacrifice her commerce for the benefit of her allies. On the other hand it would not be fair to forget that the arm of Germany would be incomparably the strongest in the event of war. That goes a long way to justify her assuming the rôle of the predominant partner, which she does ruthlessly. The international manners of Germany are in fact deplorable. Italy gains least of all for she suffers cruelly from Austrian competition in the Adriatic. He would be a rash man who would predict a smooth future for the Triplice, so many rival interests, commercial and racial, are at war among its members; but as a check to the Dual Alliance it still has real value, for the balance lies very even and Dr. Johnson's saying is true of nations as well as individuals that "mutual cowardice keeps us at peace".

A SURVEY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

TO gauge the dangers arising from American competition with British trade is not easy but definite conclusions should result from two reports dealing with American industry respectively from the American and the British standpoint. In 1898 an Act of Congress was passed, certainly unique in its character, constituting an Industrial Commission whose duty it was "to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labour, to agriculture, to manufacture and to business, and to report to Congress and to suggest such

legislation as it may deem best upon these subjects". They who have not the time to investigate the original evidence may be advised to study the final report. From it they will learn some of the strong and also some of the weak points of American industry and commerce. Remembering Mr. Pierpont Morgan's exploits in buying fleets the British reader will naturally turn first of all to the heading "Merchant Marine" in the index, and will soon become aware of one fact of the highest importance. In the whole volume of 1,270 pages only three are devoted to that subject, but that compulsory brevity of treatment is itself evidence that the industrial Alexanders from the West are aware that they have still another world to conquer. "While the foreign trade", says the Report, "increased by amazing strides, especially in the past seven years, the absolute amount carried in American vessels has shown a steady decline, and the comparative amount a still more striking decline". Nevertheless the commissioners find reason to believe that since 1900 "American shipping has started on a period of recovery after its long depression", and that fact, together with the expressed opinion of traders that "improved shipping facilities would be of great advantage in extending our export trade", should set our shipowners and legislators thinking. It is not by selling out whole lines with their goodwill that American competition is to be met, *pace* Mr. Pirrie the patriot.

A table appended to the Report gives a painful precision to the popular notion that the trusts dominate America. At the time of the census of 1900, 183 combinations controlled 2,203 plants and possessed a capital of 3,300,000,000 dollars. Since then there have been fifteen more consolidations in the iron trades alone bringing in 181 more plants and 341,000,000 dollars of capital; the United States Steel Corporation added much new capital, and when we include other recent combinations, such as the shipbuilding "combine", we shall be well within the mark in putting the capital of the trusts at 4,000,000,000 dollars, or two-fifths of the entire industrial capital of the States. Since only about half of this trust capital is represented by tangible assets it is self-evident that American prosperity has its vulnerable side, and that a contraction in trade would cause a great shrinkage in values. The steady effect of concentration upon industry may postpone depression, but there is no reason to suppose that trusts have developed far enough to destroy the cyclical character of trade, especially since in proportion as American foreign trade expands it will be liable to be affected by trade conditions in other countries. In such a case we should expect to find the trusts exerting their political power in their own defence even more than at present. The great weakness of the report is that it treats too slightly of this grave political danger, though the circumstances in which the Sugar Trust by a nefarious deal secured a favourable sugar tariff are still fresh enough in the memory. And it is significant of the state of American public opinion that the House of Representatives repealed this tariff a few months ago not through any desire to relieve the consumer of an intolerable burden but by the intrigues of the rival beet-sugar producers in revenge for an attempt to prevent them from ruining Cuba.

There can be no doubt that the tendency of industrial development is towards the creation of gigantic private monopolies, but American commercial men have done not a little to hurry on the course of evolution illegitimately and even illegally. The relations between the trusts and the railroads have always been very close and grow closer every day. "In earlier times", says the Report "special favours from railroads were a prominent factor, probably the most important factor, in building up some of the largest combinations". Plenty of evidence was also given to show that since such discrimination was made illegal it had still been exercised in favour of the trusts by making rates from places where they had establishments lower than from those where independent firms existed. The difficulty of discovering and suppressing such infractions of the law is increased by the fact that the railways are principally in the hands of the same persons who control the trusts. In August,

1901, 104,000 miles or more than half of the entire mileage of the United States were controlled by six financial interests—Vanderbilt, Morgan, Harriman, Pennsylvania, Gould, and Hill—and these holdings have since been increased. Under the principle of "community of interest" these groups work in harmony, modified by the fear that the unconcealed rivalry between the Gould and Pennsylvania groups may lead to a rate-war. This possibility gives us a glimpse of another danger affecting American industry. The moderation and ability of Mr. Morgan are the greatest guarantees of stability, but should the next generation of trust magnates be less able but not less rapacious and unscrupulous than some well-known financiers, there might well be more than a commercial crisis in America. At present the industrial pyramid is resting on its apex. Lastly, the commissioners point out that the consolidation of railway interests may bring about great changes in the prosperity of many cities hitherto specially served by particular railroads, which in future may have to subserve wider interests. They regard it as possible, for example, that it will be to the advantage of the railways to foster industries on the eastern seaboard instead of at S. Louis, Chicago, or S. Paul. This is the strongest reason for the control of railroads by the State for if such changes are to be brought about, they should be dictated by national interests instead of by the private advances of a few financiers.

With the rest of this interesting and important report we have not now space to deal, but we would suggest that England too should appoint an Industrial Commission to inquire at least into the relations which exist and which ought to exist between the community and the railroads and those trusts which are growing up so rapidly in our midst. The necessity for such a course is strongly supported by a study of the "Reports of the British Iron Trade Association on American Industrial Conditions and Competition". This volume is indispensable to every iron and steel manufacturer both for its account of the general industrial conditions prevailing in the States and for its technical descriptions of American iron plants and their equipment. The general reader too will find much in it to interest and not a little to disturb him. In questions of transportation at least the British voter can if he chooses have the last word and it may perhaps rouse him to action to know that according to Mr. Schwab, the president of the Steel Trust, one of the chief causes of our not maintaining our place in the world's commerce is the defective nature of our railway organisation, and that Mr. Carnegie thinks our railway rolling stock only fit for a bonfire. Another fact to set people thinking is that while the freight on iron ore from Bilbao to Cardiff varies from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per ton, ore was carried on the Great Lakes in 1898 a hundred miles farther for 2s. 6d. per ton and yet a profit was made at that rate. The greater intensity of labour in America is shown by the universal experience that nowhere are wages so high and the cost of labour so low. This is due not to any inherent superiority in the American workman but mainly to the different way in which men are handled, to better organisation, and to the American national spirit of "hustle". "The typical American appears to live only to work, and to work at something that will be a lifelong career of usefulness to himself as an individual, and to the community as interested in mechanical improvements and economies." The United States suffer most seriously in many respects from the absence of a leisured class, but the effect of this universal doctrine of work pervading all sections of the community must not be neglected if we wish to understand the rapid advance of commerce and industry in that country. For other questions we must refer our readers to the book itself; it does not lack comprehensiveness for Mr. Jeans in his general report covers all subjects from the effects of tariffs and trusts to the comparative demerits of the English habit of taking alcohol at lunch and the American custom of constant cigar-smoking. Such reports are invaluable and we would like to see other trade associations publish similar volumes dealing with our other industries and the competition they have to meet.

THE EARLY EDUCATION OF THE OFFICER.

WE propose in this article to examine the present conditions of antecedent education as elicited by the Committee on Military Education and to discuss the alterations they recommend. We have no difficulty in accepting the Committee's conclusion that "the early education of the young officer has not hitherto been conducted on the proper lines". The Committee, although they see no way to replace the general system of Open Competitive Examinations, are convinced that these tests, as at present conducted, encourage deficient education. The reasons they give for this are as follows:—

- (1) The unduly large number of "subjects" taken up.
- (2) The absence of any method to ensure that a candidate should be well grounded in these subjects.
- (3) The minor position assigned to subjects, such as English Language and History, "which by common consent ought to form a prominent part in the education of every Englishman".

Naturally one of the first results of this sweeping condemnation was to stir up the wrath of the Civil Service Commissioners who have hitherto been charged with the duty of conducting the entrance examinations to Woolwich and Sandhurst. Accordingly we have Mr. Courthope, one of the two members of the Civil Service Commission, writing at length to deny that he and his brother commissioner have "any policy of their own" and asserting that they only carry out the regulations issued to them by the War Office. We understand the War Office limits its action in the matter to indicating generally the education it considers desirable: the Civil Service Commissioners thereupon formulate a test.

We are of course aware of the feud which has existed between the War Office and the Civil Service Commissioners ever since the latter were entrusted with the conduct of military examinations. It is no easy matter to apportion precisely the share of the blame between War Office and Civil Service but we are met by the proved results that the entrance examinations for the Army, as conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, do not secure the results aimed at and that consequently a number of lads who have passed the requisite tests with credit are found to be lamentably deficient in the very rudiments of a good general education. Lord Eustace Cecil, who first brought the whole question of military education before the House so far back as 1867, has pointed out how the report is a serious indictment not only of our military authorities "for neglecting to correct abuses and introduce reforms" but also how "it justly stigmatises the antecedent education of the boys entering the Army by our public schools as well as the Chinese system of examination papers set by the Civil Service Commissioners". Lord Eustace Cecil would include therefore in the general censure, not only the War Office for their faulty regulations for the guidance of the Civil Service Commissioners, in other words for their not knowing what they wanted for their own especial department, but also the governing bodies of our public schools and the "Visitors" to Woolwich and Sandhurst. As regards the latter—it has been for years an admitted part of the system that the visits of the Visitors were purely complimentary. There are amusing stories extant of how the Governor of the College on such occasions was mostly concerned in preventing the Visitors from coming into contact with any subordinate who might possibly tell awkward truths. Apparently this was the only "tactical exercise" ever originated at the Royal Military College in recent years—at least we can find no record of any other. On the rare occasions when the Visitors ventured to find fault, their reports were very naturally ignored as prejudicial to the equanimity and repose of the Department of Military Education.

The Committee, recommending sundry changes, record the disastrous fact that "for good or evil, education is dominated by examination". They then proceed to formulate the subjects for examination which in their opinion will lead to "the acquisition of knowledge likely to be useful to an officer in his military career and on the other hand to encourage that which is of still greater importance, the right training of the

mind, the development of the powers of acquiring knowledge and of using it when acquired".

With the selection of compulsory subjects we agree; these are (1) English (2) Mathematics (3) French or German (4) Latin or Experimental Science. As regards the first the Committee point out that every British officer should be able to express himself clearly and correctly in his own language and to have some knowledge of the history, literature and geography of his own country. The importance of a thorough grounding in Elementary Mathematics is also insisted upon. They further consider that all candidates should show a knowledge of either French or German. The value of Latin as a means of mental discipline (and shall we add as an aid to the acquirement of modern languages?) is discussed. Physics and Chemistry are advocated for a profession, of which "all branches are daily becoming more dependent on science". The Committee believe that those candidates who obtain the qualifying minimum of marks in the four preceding subjects may be considered as having received a "good general education". Since however the examinations must perforce be competitive, they set themselves to devise further tests. They start with the excellent axiom that "in competitive examination, permission becomes compulsion". Consequently they limit the extra subject to a choice between two, namely Higher Mathematics and Greek. A very sensible concession is made by the proviso that anybody can take up as a voluntary subject one of those he rejected as a compulsory one. For example, if he took up French as a compulsory subject he can take up German as a voluntary one, or vice versa; or again, if he took up Latin as compulsory he can take up Science as voluntary, or vice versa, in place of Higher Mathematics or Greek.

To recapitulate—every candidate for a commission must take up English, Mathematics and a modern language also Latin or Experimental Science and in addition may take up a fifth subject, but no more. In each of these a qualifying minimum of marks is demanded. This is absolutely against the present system of the Civil Service Commissioners who permit all marks gained, however few, to reckon towards the aggregate. Their contention is that by enforcing a minimum in all subjects candidates otherwise eligible who fail in one subject may be disqualified; but admitting that plea the evil of encouraging cram and "mark-hunger" is so notorious that of the two alternatives we think the Committee have shown their discretion in accepting the former.

A new and extremely practical departure is made in the proposal that in future one general examination shall govern all admissions to the Army, whether through Woolwich, Sandhurst, the Militia the Yeomanry or the Universities; so as to simplify existing systems and to secure a uniform standard of general education. They propose that those, who fail to gain sufficient marks in the pass-list of the competitive examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst but qualify, should be exempted from any further literary examination and only be required to pass a competitive military examination before obtaining commissions through the Militia or Yeomanry. The Committee roundly condemn the present absurd entrance examination for Militia officers which they describe as a "hybrid in which military and literary subjects are strangely blended". In justice to the Civil Service Commissioners, it must be admitted that this extraordinary examination is the acknowledged child of the Department of Military Education at the War Office. Certain simple rules and provisions are recommended to regulate the different standards of knowledge required for Woolwich and Sandhurst and it is proposed that those who fail for the former can, subject to conditions which will commend themselves to all reasonable men, take their place on the Sandhurst list.

As to the limit of age, an earnest endeavour is made to give more time to the antecedent general education of the young officers and also to strike an average age for the whole service for young men getting their first commissions. For this purpose they propose the age for entry to Woolwich (with a two years' course) to be from 17 to 19 and at Sandhurst

(with the present eighteen months' course) from 17½ to 19½. By such an arrangement those who enter the Army from the Militia, Yeomanry or the Universities should not be unduly handicapped. No limit is placed on the ages of the officers of the Militia or Yeomanry or University candidates who, being over the age for Woolwich or Sandhurst, may desire to enter the Army and are otherwise qualified.

"SWAN AND SHADOW."

SWANS—at any rate the swans at Abbotsbury—mate for life, and for myself I am inclined to think that in this they rather conform to the rule of bird-domesticity than offer an exception to it. This is a matter upon which we are not very well informed and indeed the difficulty of being so is considerable. We know or we feel sure that it is the same pair of house-martins, for instance, which return to us year after year to build their new nest on the very mud-stains of the old. But just, or nearly, the same thing is done by a number of other birds that, not coming so much under our observation, are supposed to woo and choose each other afresh each successive spring. The question, therefore, arises whether constancy is not the rule, for we have some evidence of it, and to prove the contrary in any particular case, is very difficult indeed. As usual in natural history, we assume where we do not know, instead of keeping our minds open and collecting evidence. Indeed both the one and the other view is, for the most part, an assumption, for there seems no good reason why the female bird should not, each year, decide to nest in the same place as the years before and impress her ideas on so many different males—for this seems likelier than the other way. Personally I incline to the more romantic—or prosaic—view, but where is the absolute proof? Therefore I think that the verdict of the swan-keepers in this matter—who can hardly go on for year after year without getting to know at least some pairs of birds individually—is of interest. Certainly towards the end of February the swans have become roughly divided into two sections or communities, viz. the elder, mated birds, and the younger ones whose beaks are still grey or not yet crimsoned, and who seem to keep together by reason of a common timidity and sense of inexperience. Meek thin things these look, their necks ever upright or pointing slimly forward, blushing at their own motion, swimming as though they deprecated the necessity of doing so. Far from them the thought of disturbing settled relations or becoming "impediments" to "the marriage of true minds". Neither to husband nor wife are they rivals whilst amongst each other they are like monks and nuns, or rather—if this is not tautology—they seem to be sexless. Anyone can see that their intercourse, though friendly, wants the strong wine of passion. In it there is a certain smooth placid serenity which seems neither to have nor desire, a grace, indeed, but no vigour, and nothing yet of stateliness or majesty, no "pride, pomp, circumstance" or "glorious war". All this will come ere long, but at present, it is the age of innocence with them, they are but a year or two years old, and they wed not—unless fed with fiery barley—before three. Yet all this, and much more that I have not been able to express—for who can describe all their meekness?—gains them but little favour with their stronger brethren, who, misnaming an innocent wandering "intrusion", constantly drive them about and will often bear down upon them, even from afar, like some lofty full-sailed galleon putting a whole fleet of smacks and pinnaces to flight. Not that there is, here, any great difference in size, but so striking is the contrast between the appearance of the pursuing swan and the one that is pursued, that—even when the two are of the same age and status in life—it has all the appearance of it. The former has his head and ruffled neck curved proudly back between his raised wings, which—broad and shapely, with the various qualities of their shining quills separated from and raised in tiers above each other, their ends arched inwards to enclose, as within a pure white palace, the dim outline of the back—present, perhaps, as beautiful

an appearance as the wings of a bird can do. Riding thus stately, he comes on with one proud rush after another, each one corresponding to a most vigorous double stroke of his strong, ebony paddles, and causing a commotion, almost approaching to foam and spray, around the soft prow of his breast, projecting like the ram of a warship. With each rush the eyes seem to dart out anger, the red beak with the shining black knob above it become, as it were, more emphatic and may almost be said to frown. Gleaming out from the whiteness they impress one like the painted masks worn by some savages in the wardance, terror goes out from them, there is implacability behind, anger is in every feather, yet pride is the predominant note. "And so he plays his part." That of the other swan is a very different one, and not less different is his make-up to support it. It is the genius of fear as against the genius of wrath. The long, thin neck points forward as though it would outspeed the body, the wings, pressed to the sides, seem to hold them, fearfully, in. There are no frills, no rufflings; all is thin, flat and smooth-pressed, speed alone dares to assert itself and the bird's look seems to apologise even for that. It escapes with modesty, almost creeps away, for away, as a rule, it gets, whether that there is less resistance of air and water to its snaky lines than to the raised wings and ruffled breast of its pursuer, or that fear is stronger—at least fleetier—than a rage which has something of professional bullying in it, and seems to lose a part of its efficacy in pride and inflation. At any rate fear gets away, usually scot free, at most with a bite from the fierce, red beak lanced in amongst the snow-white feathers of the back or quivering tail. I say a bite, for swans are almost as tenacious of their grasp as bull-dogs, and, having once closed their mandibles upon an enemy, strain all their energy to hold fast upon the spot. This, indeed, is good policy when spot and all are in a state of rapid retreat, but I have noticed the same tendency in the more honourable combats—which, indeed, alone deserve the name—between male swans in the nesting-time, and this to such an extent as to make me doubt whether the hard notches on the inner surface of the bill which swans possess in common with various other members of the *ansidæ*, may not have been developed as much through fighting as feeding. These sterner fights belong to a later time of the year and are almost always between male swans who approach each other's nests too closely or unwittingly trespass upon the chosen site of a nest that has yet to be. I will come to them hereafter when the nesting begins. At present, during what should be the time of courtship, and, therefore, of battle, but little of the latter is to be seen. Instead of fierce fights between rival males for the female, there is the kind of disseminated bullying that I have described, where each mature and mated bird triumphs at intervals, as the mood takes him, amongst whole squadrons of the unmarried. Neither does one observe that elaborate courtship which is such a marked and interesting feature with so many birds—and this though there must necessarily be a certain number of swans each year who enter into the married state for the first time. True it is that it may be difficult to distinguish the port and carriage of a swan who pursues amorously from that of one who pursues in wrath, for it would be impossible for him to show himself to greater advantage than he does in the latter chases. Still, upon the whole, using judgment and experience, one does not, as I say, notice much either of courtship or jealous duelling. What one does notice, in place of the former, is a sort of sweet, placid, quiet affection between numerous pairs of birds. They do indeed seem married, there are no protestations, no pompous labourings to please—all is on the footing of something long known and tried, of a love refined yet not weakened. And all is mutual, what one does the other does too. They are like two palms that stand and sway to one another having only their graces by which to express their loves. One pretty thing they do. Floating together, full-fronting one another, the two beauteous necks are held in the same gentle S-resembling curve, so that each looks the complement of the other, the one part of a blended loveliness. Then, raising themselves a little—a tiptoe in the water, the wings, too, a little curled upwards—they bend them lovingly forward

so that they cross and seem to intertwine. "How gracefully do the roses entwine with the white lilies!" says Anacreon. As gracefully do the white lilies entwine with one another. Swans are lovely when they do this: but ever they are lovely, and ever, whilst they keep the water, they have a dual loveliness unshared by birds of earth; for, floating placidly or sailing or even standing in the silver shallows, their dim, pale image floats or sails or stands with them, vague but still beautiful, like the dream of themselves.

"The swan on still S. Mary's Lake
Floats double, swan and shadow."

EDMUND SELOUS.

COVENT GARDEN'S DISCOMFITURE.

THAT a king is, after all, only a man has been recognised by intelligent humanity for some little time. Covent Garden and the management at Covent Garden have alone refused to believe it. Covent Garden was going to have all the fashionable world there this year; it was going to have a Gala night and make £17,000 profit on that night; so for another year, at least, it was safe to let art go hang. What did it matter if Ternina was not coming, if Jean de Reszke refused to come, and if a quantity of other "ifs" happened?—apparently a handsome profit was held to be justification for anything and everything. As I said a few weeks ago, Covent Garden got a bad attack of swelled head. Making money is the only thing it seriously thinks about, and it thought it was going to make money; and it staked everything, or nearly everything, on the health of one man. When I attended a performance of "Tristan" early in the season I counted over forty empty stalls in my immediate vicinity. At a performance of "Siegfried" there were even more. Still, what did it matter! All was to be well. And all is not well. About £20,000 has been returned to the people who paid ridiculous prices for seats; the fashionable season is fizzling out lamentably; Covent Garden's dream has turned out to be nothing but a dream. I cannot pretend to the least sorrow. I even smile a smile of pleasure in which there is perhaps a little malice. Covent Garden has resolutely set its face against the things that are righteous in operatic art; it has betrayed English opera by handing over the management to a Frenchman; one of the two English novelties to be produced this season will be conducted by that same Frenchman; and now that it has come a fearful cropper no one can be sorry. It is on no personal grounds that I hope the season will be entirely unsuccessful. I hope it and many seasons will be unsuccessful, so many that at last this nuisance of a Syndicate may think it advisable to give up the game; for not until we are free of this incubus will it be possible to get a decent opera in London. I have complained before that the provincial musical festivals used up the money that might well be devoted to good music. In the same way the Covent Garden season uses up the money that might well be devoted to the building up of a fine opera. We cannot tell at present whether London wants or does not want a fine opera. Hundreds, thousands, of people go to Covent Garden because it is the correct thing to sit in a stall or a box there and chat with one's acquaintances; thousands more go because nowhere else can opera, in any shape or form, be heard. Covent Garden's "Siegfried" may be very bad; but that does not alter the fact that to hear "Siegfried" at all you must go to Covent Garden. There is no "healthy competition"; in every way the Syndicate has a monopoly of which it might make magnificent use, but doesn't. I wish Mr. Charles Manners all luck with his scheme for an autumn season; but, be it never so successful, I cannot hope that he will do much towards establishing an artistic opera in London so long as the Syndicate has possession of the only theatre where opera can be produced during the only part of the year when it may reasonably be expected to be made to pay. Had the Government boldly plunged a few years ago, and, determined that we should not rest

behind every other nation in Europe, bought a site and built a house—just as it bought sites and built national picture-galleries and museums—we might by now have a permanent and a good opera managed by practical musicians, not merely by incompetent amateurs: who knows indeed that Covent Garden itself might not have been compelled to reform? For although, as I have said, the question has not been, and cannot at present be, tested, yet I believe that in spite of fashion and social influence the great public will in the long run crowd to the best show. The least learned in music cannot hear fine works a dozen times without finding out something as to the way in which they ought to be represented. However, this is all idle speculation to-day. We must be content to know that Covent Garden, having done its best to drive away those who regard opera as a serious art and the production of opera as a serious pursuit, has, by the greatest disappointment that has befallen the nation for many years, suffered by its childlike faith that its society supporters would enable it to pull through anything.

Coronation music is not, unfortunately, a "topical" matter. But the fact remains that the proposed event has stirred many English musicians to do their best; and coronation or no coronation what they have achieved ought to be considered. With something like consternation I read in a weekly the other day that the book of Coronation music which was to be used at Westminster Abbey showed the progress made in the art of music in this country. The idea of the authority at the Abbey was to represent English music and it made a selection which someone was induced to publish. The book lies before me. I have been carefully through it to find signs of this progress. The first item is a long anthem by Sir Hubert Parry. Then comes the Litany, the arrangement of Tallis. Then a short Introit by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. The Nicene Creed is S. S. Wesley's setting in E. After two hymns we get Handel's "Zadok the Priest". Then comes a most comical episode, a Confortare of Sir Walter Parratt. It consists of a few chords, two phrases from Mendelssohn, then a few more chords with which (happily) it finishes. There follow a long *Te Deum* of Dr. or Sir C. V. Stanford, a long "Homage Anthem" by Sir Frederick Bridge, a tiny scrap of Purcell, a Sanctus and Gloria by the late Sir John Stainer and a final Amen of Orlando Gibbons. Do we sleep, do we dream? Or is it a fact that to have begun with Tallis and ended with Bridge, Parry and Stanford is to have made "progress"? And when so much worthless English music is included—music without beauty, music that means nothing and indicates only a fervent desire to spoil good music paper—could not room be found for something of Blow, Byrde, Tye, and the other men who could and did write real music? The Coronation ceremony ought to have been a very imposing affair, but its effect could owe nothing to the music. A more barren and tasteless selection I never saw. Take out Handel and Blow, the fragment of Purcell and perhaps the Creed of old Wesley (which appears to have been doctored) and there is left not stuff good enough for a circus. The opening anthem of Parry begins with the first phrase of the Wedding-procession music in the second act of "Lohengrin", but unluckily Sir Hubert has not had the sense to leave it alone; he has utterly spoiled it and given us afterwards some pages of pompous nonsense. This kind of thing is not music: music should contain real themes, those themes should be strong and beautiful and be capable of development, the development should mean something. Sir Hubert Parry has no genuine themes, there is nothing but schoolmaster's development, nothing is meant. The eight-part writing for the voices might have been done by a schoolboy. Poor old Wesley's thing is tame, mechanical, but at any rate cleanly written, and it has one or two touches—such as at the words "visible and invisible"—that show what the man might have done in more favourable circumstances. As for Bridge's anthem, I have been through it half a dozen times and find not a bar that is good. Mere facility and industry in the setting down of notes do not pull off great art works. The late Sir John Stainer's contributions to this doleful programme are amongst the poorest music he wrote. But probably the worst thing of the

lot is Stanford's *Te Deum*. It starts away with a figure that suggests the accompaniment to a music-hall song, and the spirit with which it starts is well sustained to the end. It seems to me very wonderful that on a great national occasion like the Coronation, when the streets are decorated as for a Lord Mayor's show and people are bound to dress as if to take part in a fancy-dress ball, the vulgarity of the whole thing should extend to the music. It would have been perfectly easy, had a great artist been at the head of things, to arrange a programme that would have been splendidly impressive. This thing is simply calculated to make us the laughing stock of our foreign neighbours. I don't know whether black potentates understand our European music or not; but I certainly hope not. It would surely have lowered the prestige of this mighty empire if the dark gentlemen had gone back to their tribes and given their impressions of the best we could do on an occasion when the very best was wanted. There is one thing they would be fully justified in saying: the music is worthy of the Court for which it was strung together. Our English Court has not been for a long time any use to art: art is a thing it does not require, does not understand. Bad painting, bad sculpture, bad verse, bad music, are its delights.

As for the other Coronation music, what can be said about it? When musicians of the calibre of Doctors Sawyer and Vincent win prizes for marches, songs, &c., one can but sit silent and admire. I admire—I don't say what, but certainly not the music. Mr. Elgar's ode is paltry stuff. It is well put together, but the thematic material is too poor to be worth putting together. Sullivan's *Te Deum* does not properly come into the category of Coronation music, but it will be a good deal used at this time. Though better, more musicianly, than Stanford's tedious effort it cannot be called fine. It winds up with that terribly vulgar tune "Onward, Christian Soldiers"—a thing that might just as well be left to the Salvation Army and carefully excluded from all future Anglican hymn-books. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's march I have already dealt with; that of Saint-Saëns is blatant and common—and anyhow, why should foreigners impudently step in to write our national music for us? Bad as a lot of this Coronation music is, it is not so comical as Saint-Saëns' treatment of an old English folk-tune. Our rulers were made in Germany; in spite of the dull arguments of Mr. Cummings it still seems likely that our National Anthem was made there; but for heaven's sake let us draw the line at going to Paris for our festival marches.

A fortnight ago I wandered into the Palace Theatre to hear Mr. Finck's orchestra play Tschaikowsky's "1812" overture, and I not only found Mr. Albert Chevalier in possession of the stage for a great part of the afternoon, but heard Mr. West play the pianoforte concert-piece, with orchestra, of Schumann. Truly the whirligig of time brings in its revenges. The Palace was built as a sort of national opera-house; it became a music-hall; and here now, at the last, we find that, music-hall though it is, finer music is being given there than was ever played or sung while it was an opera-house. Mr. West is a very beautiful player; his reading of the concert-piece was full of brains and temperament, and his technique can only be called masterly. It is to be hoped that Mr. Charles Morton will encourage this sort of thing: a Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn or Schumann concerto is an excellent relief to the heavy burden of listening to an afternoon-full of comics and serio-comics. So also is such a thing as the "1812" overture. It came off magnificently under Mr. Finck, the orchestra playing up with immense spirit; and the clang of the bells at the finish was enough to take one's head off. As for Chevalier, he was as amusing and artistic as ever. J. F. R.

A NON-THEATRICAL CRITICISM.

TO be so passionately absorbed in one's own usual work as to be quite heedless of some vast and sudden upheaval which violently agitates every other soul in the neighbourhood—is not that a nobly im-

pressive state to be in? Archimedes, poring over a problem, though Syracuse has fallen, and the soldiers of Marcellus stand round him with drawn swords; Fragonard, suavely putting the last touches to one picture, and meditating the scheme of another, and of another, never for an instant less exquisitely and frivolously aloof by reason of the gutters running red for the Rights of Man; Goethe, for all his patriotism, quite unable to resent the Napoleonic invasion of his fatherland, so dear to him in his library are the many shelves sustaining French literature—by such examples as these, taken here at random from the roll of greatness, can any heart be not touched to a wondering reverence?

But suppose that these men had not been engaged in great work. Suppose that Archimedes had been doing for his pleasure a simple sum in rule of three. Would you not impute to him an irritating lack of sense of proportion? Would you blame the centurion for dealing that blow which for ever stopped the working of his brain? Suppose, again, that Fragonard had been engaged on a series of hack illustrations. Would you not respect him the more if he had looked out of the window and taken an intelligent interest in the Revolution? Suppose, again, that Goethe had taken for his province not the whole world of human culture, but some such little hole and corner as is the British Theatre to-day. Would you not think he ought to have been shot as a traitor for writing that letter to Eckermann? Detachment from lurid circumstance is a fine thing only if the occupation of the detached person be a fine thing in itself. Only thus, indeed, is such detachment possible. You may say that it is my duty, my despicable duty, to write here every week about the British Theatre as though that institution were all in all to me. But the fact is that I cannot, with the best will in the world, oblige you. When, as now, the nation is moved by some affair of national importance, I, too, am moved. The British Theatre dwindles and is dimmed for me. I try to write about it as though it still monopolised my horizon. But the effort is painful. It is also absurd. It is also disingenuous. Why should I make it? Why should I tell you at great length about M. Coquelin and Cyrano de Bergerac? Enough that the one is again impersonating the other, at the Garrick Theatre, and that whereas the nose of the true Cyrano is an excrescence, tragically conflicting with Cyrano's heart, the nose of Coquelin-Cyrano seems to be an integral part, even a felicitous symbol, of Coquelin-Cyrano. Why should I again analyse the charm of Madame Charlotte Wiehe in "La Main" and "L'Homme aux Poupées"? Let me, this week, practise the art of dramatic criticism on fresher and larger materials. Let me write around that real drama which, during the past two weeks, has been holding all of us in spell.

Fate has one very salient advantage over her human rivals in dramaturgy. The man who writes a play is bound to preserve certain laws of logic. He must rationalise his episodes. He must not elaborately lead up to a definite and foreseen climax, and then, of a sudden, without warning or explanation, without any intelligible motive, fob us off with an anti-climax. Fate may do this with impunity—nay! may create a tremendous effect by doing it. Whereas at a tragic anti-climax in a play we gasp and then laugh, a tragic anti-climax in life leaves us merely gasping, gasping in proportion to its magnitude. Man is a rational being, Fate is not. But Man is at Fate's mercy, nevertheless; and it is when Fate most insolently flaunts over him her unreason that he is most profoundly impressed by his bondage. Never in my time, certainly, never perhaps in the memory of any living person, has Fate delivered so signal a stroke—"played so silly a trick" one would say, were she human—as when she brought to naught the ceremony that was to be solemnised last week. All those myriads of plans made, all those myriads of pounds spent, all those multifarious myriads of human energies and interests concentrated—vainly. A whole vast city disguised in its aspect, and filled as it has never been filled before, and knowing itself to be for the moment the cynosure of the world—a confident, ecstatic city, seething with excitement over one man; and that one man suddenly laid low; and the whole fabric of things

falling, in an instant, with him. This is not the place for a full analysis of this tragic peripety. But the immediate effect on the audience and on the critics is a point which may be profitably considered by me.

It has been generally remarked that the behaviour of the populace left nothing to be desired. And this remark has gone unchallenged. It does not, however, tally with my own experience. Against the good-feeling of the populace I make no imputation. But their behaviour, so far as it came under my notice, was not ideal from the first. The news of the King's dangerous illness was known all over London soon after noon on Tuesday, the 24th. The street in which I live is a turning out of one of the most typical thoroughfares of London. From 11 o'clock P.M. to about 2 o'clock next morning, this thoroughfare (at least, the part of it near to my street) resounded with those peculiar noises which were heard in London after the successes of our army in South Africa. When the noises began, I could hardly believe my ears. As they persisted, I tried to account for them, hoping that philosophy might lead the way to charity. Nor was I disappointed in my hope. It often happens, I reflected, that I catch myself thinking a previous thought, or re-experiencing an emotion, despite something which has meanwhile befallen to make that thought or emotion irrelevant and absurd. This is particularly often the case when the thought or emotion had become habitual before the occurrence of the event which routed it. For instance, if a man looks forward passionately to something which is to happen a long time hence, and which eventually he knows not to be going to happen after all, he will often catch himself again in the act of pleasant anticipation. Well, I reflected, in this peculiarity of the human brain must be the explanation of the mafficking on the first night of the King's illness. I remembered the song which I heard so long as a year ago, in one of the music halls, and which I quoted wonderingly in these columns: "Won't we all be jolly merry, drinking whiskey, wine and sherry, on Coronation Day?" For a whole year this determination had been dominant in the popular mind. And now even the shock of the sudden bulletin had not been strong enough to stem the accumulated impetus. They were not heartless, these people. They did not mean to be indecorous. They simply did not realise what had happened. . . . But, after all, it is one thing to forget a simple fact, quite another not to be able to understand it in the first instance. And what a sombre reflection it is for a playgoer that the drama's laws are given by these very dolts who, so far from being likely to catch a delicate nuance in a play, cannot grasp a glaring fact that confronts them in real life! I was glad not to hear those sounds of mafficking next day. Evidently, the news had been assimilated. Only one belated reveller did I see. This was in the afternoon. A street-organ was being played opposite to my door. Hard by, on the pavement, was a middle-aged man, poor, weather-beaten, but respectably dressed, and perfectly sober, dancing all by himself, in correct time, to the tune of "Coronation Day". I shall not soon forget him.

So much for the audience. As for the critics—the leader-writers and the reporters of the daily press—they, as a class, seem to me to have even less distinguished themselves. The concoction of obviously false details is bad enough. But even worse is the wholesale hysteria by which the national tragedy has been vulgarised. By their coarse piling-up of the agony, the newspapers have made even our genuine emotion seem suspect. "From the highest pinnacle of joy", writes a popular and influential causeur, "we have been hurled to the deepest abyss of gloom". That is a fair sample of the cant with which we have been deluged. What was really the sensation of the average Englishman when he heard the bad news? Firstly, and chiefly, personal disappointment that there was to be no show, and (in many cases) annoyance at the loss of money laid out. Secondly, a loyal hope that the King would recover. Thirdly, an æsthetic realisation of the whole tragedy, hardly more painful to him than the realisation of a vivid tragedy in fiction or in past history. This may not be an agreeable analysis. But it is a true one. And it is more wholesome, and less really offensive, than all the others which have been

made for us. National tragedies cannot affect us as do our own personal tragedies, as do the tragedies of those who are near and dear to us. What use is there in pretending that they can? MAX.

VARSITY CRICKET.

NOW that the Varsity match has reached a certain stage and the two teams, in regard to whom the critics have this year made more than usually reckless statements, have passed through a part of their final ordeal, it is possible, so far as satisfactory criticism is possible in cricket, to point out their weak and strong points. But before we proceed to consider the elevens and their play in detail, we feel bound to utter a brief protest against the immoderate and insolent criticism and advice so freely showered upon Varsity teams by newspaper "experts" who, often without any practical knowledge of the game, unequipped with any experience of first-class or even second-class cricket, assume the part of instructors and serve up for the edification of the public a mass of undigested pavilion comment, passed under the excitement of the moment by men many of whom are as ignorant as themselves of what is really happening in front of them. The war correspondent who solemnly condemns a general on the word of an irritated colonel or tired-out subaltern is in his own sphere scarcely more blameworthy than the cricket journalist, whose opportunities for arriving at the truth are infinitely greater, and in whom personal discourtesy, seeing that the man who misses a catch is not a dishonest solicitor or an unscrupulous politician, is utterly unexcusable. The hall-mark of the inferior critic, inability to realise the difficulties which those on whom he passes judgment have to face, is nowhere more noticeable than amongst the ranks of cricket reporters. How far this pavilion chatter, which when it is translated into print is so repugnant to all who love and understand the game, differs from true appreciation, is illustrated by remarks made yesterday to the writer of this article by two of the best known cricketers in England. At the end of Findlay and Dillon's excellent stand one of them said indignantly "I've not heard a single word of approval or encouragement all this morning, nothing but complaints of the slowness of this play". The other said "I think those two have played very well". If cricket is a game worthy of record, let us treat it with a little more respect and show those who play it a little more consideration.

We do not intend here to discuss the composition or what might have been the composition of this year's Varsity elevens. Personally we are of the opinion that the final selections were good ones, although there are many who would like to have seen Howard-Smith and Fry given places on the Cambridge side and Heathcote-Amory on that of Oxford. At the beginning of the season it was thought, reasonably enough, that Cambridge were much the stronger, possessing in Wilson, Dowson and Day three cricketers whose equals could not be found amongst the ranks of their opponents. Besides these Penn, Harper and Blaker were all useful men, though none of them can be placed in the same class as the first three. The Oxford captain disposed of lesser but more varied talent, Dillon, Wyld, Williams, Kelly and himself as batsmen and bowlers, and a really fine wicket-keeper in Findlay. The discovery of Evans, a nephew of the famous fast bowler, who possesses, as to-day and yesterday showed, all the makings of a really fine player, the marked improvement of Findlay, Bonham-Carter and others made the Dark Blues a good average batting eleven. In Ebdon their rivals found a most useful defensive player, and in Gilman a tolerably good hitter. Winter proved a good wicket-keeper, though far below the level of Findlay.

As usual everything depended on the bowling and here again Oxford possessed much more variety than Cambridge. On paper Dowson and Wilson were the best bowlers on either side, but they had practically no one to support them. Penn who was perhaps the best of the remainder was certainly not deadly. In the trial matches the others were hardly utilised at all,

Wilson's wonderfully good length and Dowson's experience sufficing in a wet season to bring the team through with a fair record. We are rather inclined to think the former the best of all the bowlers engaged. He is a most useful type of trundler, bowls as steadily as Attewell himself and makes the ball go a little both ways. Dowson varies his pace a lot and contrives to get a good many men out but he lacks the fire of a first-class bowler. Cambridge have one great deficiency; they did not possess any bowler who could be called fast.

The Oxford bowling side underwent many changes. Whateley the Etonian greatly disappointed those who had seen him in 1901. He was hopelessly out of luck and form and though we think Marsham was right in persevering with him it was impossible to give him his Blue. The final selection of Ernsthausen and Burn, the Winchester Freshman, was certainly the best that could have been made. Some good judges of the game are of the opinion that the former is the best bowler playing in the match, and although as we said above we are inclined to give the palm to Wilson, there is no doubt that Ernsthausen is a much better bowler than he looks. Yesterday at the commencement of the Cambridge innings he bowled admirably, fairly beating Day and Harper and making Ebdon and Dowson uncomfortable. There seems to be something peculiar in the flight of his ball, and he sometimes puts in a good slow one. Burn has only one good ball, a "swerver" that comes in a lot from the off. He is a three-over bowler who may get a batsman out when he first comes in but bowls many loose balls and would suffer terribly at the hands of any really first-class punishing batsman. The next best bowler on a hard wicket is Kelly, medium to fast. He has improved enormously in this department of the game and bowled excellently this week against the M.C.C. and in the first innings of Cambridge. Last year he was a mere slinger, to-day he bowls a capital length and changes his pace well, his balls having a tendency to follow his arm. Williams, medium right, is perhaps the best bowler on the side on a soft wicket. He is one of those men who seem to deserve more wickets than they get. Bonham-Carter has very little idea where the ball is going but is distinctly fast and on a rather kicking wicket is decidedly nasty to play. He ought to have been utilised more freely this morning (Friday). Dillon bowls leg breaks and Evans, medium right, has, according to report, something of his uncle's spin and break. On the whole Oxford has a stronger bowling side than Cambridge. As its strength lay in its variety frequent changes were the order of the day. In fielding Cambridge clearly proved their superiority. The Oxford side have earned an unenviable reputation for missing catches and with the exception of Wyld and Findlay seems to possess no one of more than average merit. The Light Blues have several fine fieldsmen, notably F. B. Wilson at slip and Blaker in the long field and their ground fielding is distinctly good. During the second Oxford innings they must have scored the best part of a hundred runs.

If five matches could be played we should expect Oxford to win three out of the five. In the present state of the match it is useless to prophesy. Oxford lost a great opportunity yesterday. The first stand was a really good performance, and at lunch-time no one expected them to be out for less than 350. Then came an inexplicable collapse upon which it is needless to dwell in detail here. The attack that the first batsmen met with certainty if not with ease suddenly became unplayable. Wilson and Dowson, especially the former, bowled well on the slow easy wicket, and every credit is due to their steadiness during the long stand with which the match opened. But in its latter stages the Oxford batting with the exception of that of Marsham and Evans was characterised by a most fatal timidity. From the moment when Dillon was bowled by a good ball from Wilson, the batting collapsed, and despite the effort of Marsham who played excellently in very trying circumstances, the last six wickets fell for 35 runs.

The Cambridge innings started disastrously as that of Oxford had ended, Harper and Day both being out

before ten runs were on the board; then Dowson and Ebdon made a very useful stand, the former playing finely until he was brilliantly caught at the wicket. Wilson and Ebdon remained together until time was called. The honours on the first evening were fairly even, but on the second morning the Cambridge batting collapsed before Kelly and Dillon, and only a firm stand for the ninth wicket by Blaker and Driffield saved them from veritable disaster.

Oxford's second innings was in many respects curiously like the first. Again Finlay and Dillon made a most valuable if somewhat uninteresting start, and again Marsham and Evans played finely. Wilson and Dowson again bowled well, but the batting did not again collapse and the finish left the Dark Blue in a strong position.

LIFE ASSURANCE CHANGES.

IN recent years there have been many changes in the practice of life assurance companies, and it is well to take notice from time to time of the nature of these alterations. There are three directions in which these changes have taken place: one of them is altogether pernicious and retrograde; another is useful and wholesome, though somewhat at variance with the fundamental idea of life assurance; while the third is altogether satisfactory. The first change is the introduction of gambling, the second the introduction of investment, and the third the introduction of low cost.

The gambling element is represented by the tontine bonus system, in connexion with which, as we have frequently shown, large amounts are paid for the sole purpose of purchasing the right to participate in hypothetical profits at the end of a long period, most frequently at the end of twenty years. This system has received its greatest impetus from the United States, and under it a doubtful benefit for the few is obtained as the result of the certain loss of many. Tontine bonus policies are being very cleverly pushed, but should be avoided even by the most speculative. The Stock Exchange or the Turf offer superior attractions as media for gambling.

The second notable change is that of policies embodying investment features in connexion with life assurance. The most familiar form of such policies is that of endowment assurances, under which the sum assured is paid at the end of a given number of years, or at death if previous. In the event of death the policy proves unsatisfactory, since equal benefits could have been obtained at a much lower cost; but in the event of survival an endowment assurance policy, if well selected, proves a very satisfactory investment. For people who can afford to pay high premiums there is much that is attractive about this form of policy, and the statistics published annually by the British Board of Trade testify to its great and increasing popularity.

Another form of investment policy, which has much to recommend it, is that under which the assurance company retains the sum assured after the death of the policy-holder, and pays interest upon it at, usually, 5 per cent. for, say twenty years, and thereafter pays the capital sum assured to the representatives of the deceased. The real meaning of such a policy is that the policy-holder purchases by annual payments a deferred annuity of an amount which represents the difference between the 5 per cent. of the sum assured which is actually paid, and the 3 or 3½ per cent. which the assurance company reckons to earn upon the capital sum which is retained. The great benefit of this system is that the beneficiaries are not under the necessity of investing, more or less foolishly, the principal to which they become entitled, but receive the benefit of an annual income, in regard to the payment of which there is no uncertainty. There are unfortunately so many cases in which money paid when policies become claims has, through foolish investment, become of practically no value to those who were meant to benefit from it, that this provision of a definite income, at least for several years, is a very attractive feature. Many offices of the highest standing, however, meet this difficulty in a more economical way than the one we have just described by under-

taking to pay the sum assured by annual instalments. The Norwich Union Life Office, for instance, one of the best companies in the kingdom, undertakes to pay any of its policies by annual instalments. The number of years over which the payments may be spread can be selected by the beneficiaries, and the company allows interest upon the gradually reduced amount which it retains. Under this system the sum assured is practically converted into an annuity for a certain number of years, and, when the selected term has expired, the transaction is at an end, the capital, with interest upon it, having been absorbed by the annual payments. Naturally in these circumstances the premium works out at a very low rate; that is to say an income of, for instance, £40 a year for such a period as twenty years can be obtained for much less than a policy for £1,000, from the results of which it would not be easy for the beneficiaries to obtain so large a return as 4 per cent.

A policy of this kind is an admirable example of substantial assurance benefits obtained at a low cost. Perhaps an even better specimen of this class of policy is the continuous instalment system of the Mutual of New York. Under this policy an income at a specified rate is paid to the beneficiary so long as he, or she, lives, but in any case the annual income is paid for a fixed number of years after the death of the assured. The rates of premium for such policies are exceptionally low.

Another method by which low rates of premium are produced is that of the discounted bonus system, under which a future rate of bonus is assumed, the value of which is discounted and allowed in reduction of premium. The system involves the necessity of making up the deficiency in the event of the bonuses declared being smaller than the bonuses discounted; but it also provides that if the bonuses declared are greater than the bonuses discounted the difference shall be paid to the policy-holder.

Another system, somewhat akin to the discounted bonus plan, is that of the best fraternal societies in the United States and Canada, the only representative of which in this country is the Independent Order of Foresters. The object of these societies is to provide the maximum insurance protection that can safely be granted for a given cost. Instead of talking about future bonuses, and calling upon policy-holders to make up the deficiency if the bonus declared is less than the bonus discounted, this society reserves the right to collect an additional premium should experience prove it to be necessary. The distinction is more verbal than real. In endeavouring further to decrease the cost of life assurance protection the society agrees with its policy-holders that it will not pay any surrender values, and by this means provides life assurance protection for a given amount at a lower cost than any other society that offers equal security. It is difficult to see how the modern tendency to give life assurance at the lowest cost, while at the same time providing adequate security, can be carried farther than in such policies as these.

The gambling element in modern life assurance is expensive and bad; the investment features are expensive and good; the economical changes are good and inexpensive, and the individual policy-holder must choose the system which is most to his taste.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF "MONNA VANNA".

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

28 June, 1902.

SIR,—I made sure that "Max" would defend The Examiner of Plays in his condemnation of "Monna Vanna". The chivalrous man, when he sees another fighting with his back to the wall against overwhelming odds, rushes of instinct to his assistance. And when, on the other hand, the man attacked declines to place his back to the wall and leaves the overwhelming odds to do what they please, the affair becomes ridiculous if no

one takes his place. I looked for "Max", and am merely in this effective attitude for want of a better champion. Mr. Redford has condemned "Monna Vanna", which clearly contains no offence against conventional morality, and the critics, assuming that he condemned it for this non-existent offence, shout Fool and Idiot at him. Is this fair? Is it—well, yes, it may be English; we are not a logical race. But surely the sensible as well as the polite course is to seek other possible reasons for the condemnation. Two leap to my mind, and I mention them for an example, without official collusion. I suggest, first, that Mr. Redford adheres to that philosophy of the practical, and above all the virile, which some people think will be the morality of the future. Good: this virile, strong examiner is confronted with a play in which the hero, having gotten possession of a lady at great personal sacrifice, remarks that he "*ne demande rien . . . ne sait même plus ce qu'il faut demander*". Ugh! says Mr. Redford, we're decadent enough already; this is morbid; would any healthy-minded athletic Englishman talk like this? Of course not. My second suggestion is that Mr. Redford, he also, has been distressed by the alleged scandal of feminine influence at the War Office. Himself an important public servant he could not confide his horror directly to the "Times". But he is asked to sanction a play in which sympathy is assumed for a man who subordinates the interest of a whole army to his sentimental regard for a woman. Horrible! says Mr. Redford; here's direct encouragement to that petticoat influence which, if not checked, will one day be our ruin. *Me* license it? Again, of course not. We may disagree with these reasons, but surely to a man who believes in them the duty of acting on them would be compelling, something more important than the gratification of a dramatist, however distinguished, or than the anger of his English admirers, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Symonds, and so forth, however representative and important? And surely "Max", who is not tempestuous as a rule, might have thought of such considerations before hitting the wall where Mr. Redford's back might have been?

Your obedient servant,

G. S. STREET.

PIERO DI COSIMO AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

The Red House, Hornton Street, W.

SIR,—In your issue of 28 June "D. S. M." advocated the acquisition by the National Gallery of a cassone panel painted by Piero di Cosimo. I immediately took occasion to go and see it. Perhaps you will permit me to add my voice to your correspondent's in favour of the addition of this picture to the National collection.

MARTIN CONWAY.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

United University Club, Pall Mall East,
3 July, 1902.

SIR,—I beg to add my entreaty to that of your critic "D. S. M." as to the proposed purchase of the admirable Piero di Cosimo's "Pirithous and Hippodamia"—now at the Carfax Gallery.

It is important that this rare picture—two of the groups in it are exquisitely original in feeling, and the whole a most stately piece of decoration—should be secured—while yet there is time—for the Italian school at the National Gallery.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

HERBERT TRENCH.

REVIEWS.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOON.

"The Romantic School in Germany." Main Currents in Nineteenth-century Literature. Vol. II. By George Brandes. London: Heinemann. 1902. 9s. net.

WE know of no apter designation for the extraordinary movement in literature, treated of in the English version of a work written in mediæval midnight by its illustrious Danish author nearly thirty years ago, than the one we have chosen. The "Romantic School"—different and even divergent as many of its professors were—found its unity throughout in the nocturnal and the chivalresque. Its mystical "blue flower" was literally bathed in moonshine; its knights symbolised those middle ages, the poetry of which it sought to revive as an antidote to the scepticism of its generation. But the moon is a dangerous goddess; and the madness which takes its name from her pervades much that emanated from her influence, and actually seized more than one of her votaries. It subsided. Practical reason once more asserted itself, and save in the latter-day music of Wagner, the Romantic School proved a barren doctrine. Its interest lies mainly in the strange state of society, in the psychological perplexities, in the sentimental ironies, and in the remarkable personalities which it summarised, expressed and brought into being.

Herr Brandes approaches the subject from a fascinating standpoint. He examines the character and temperament of the Romantic Pioneer rather than the actual sequence of the movement. He is a brilliant writer, and he portrays the effluence which powerfully affected the literature of his own Denmark with the same insight which has more than once distinguished his analysis of alien individualities. If we have a fault to find with him it is that he has not acknowledged his half-debt to Heine. Heine's famous treatise on the Romantic School is perhaps the most significant and the most poetic criticism that has ever been penned. Heine knew all the men, many of the women that composed this movement, the bearings of which no eyes were so piercing to descry as his own, while his interpretative faculty both of thought and style is unrivalled. Moreover, there are many omissions in the account of Herr Brandes. Uhland for example is never so much as mentioned; nor can we agree with his contrast of our own Shelley as a man of action. The anonymous translator has performed the task with considerable success. The book does not let itself be felt as a translation at all.

There are many aspects in which its theme may be regarded—as a reaction against formalism, as a reaction against Voltaireanism, against rationalism—even the educational rationalism of a Lessing—as one of the many fruits of the French Revolution, as a Teutonic Rousseauism, as a phase of emotional hysteria. We prefer a simpler exposition. On the threshold of the nineteenth century two great embodiments of two of the great principles which dominate human nature—liberty and order—were in the full swing of their Titanic force. Goethe was writing and Napoleon was fighting. Both were egoistic, in the sense that they emphasised individuality. Goethe was the great orderer of thought, words and feeling. He organised literature. In all that he wrought he was organic. Had he sympathised with action, with the deed rather than with the word, with nature which is unceasing action, rather than with art which is immortal repose, he would have indeed transformed the world. But, if we may use the phrase, he preferred to artillise nature, and by consequence, the ideal beauty of his forms remained unproductive. As Heine so finely points out, his rounded works were a blend of divinity and marble; his unerring chisel created pitiless statues adorning a fruitful garden. Napoleon, on the other hand, although the ruthless orderer of armies and of carnage, was an emancipator. Wherever he won, he released; and imprisoned ideas were not the least of his deliverances. The gigantic conqueror proved the rescuer of ideas and the forerunner of emancipation—especially in the Rhine provinces. Napoleon's deluge of red blood was a baptism of liberty. Goethe's

Olympus of stately deities remained sitting beside their nectar, while the thunderclouds were furled.

Germany, with its ridiculous "Bund" and meaningless princelets, lay tossing on a fever-bed of unrest. It wanted it knew not what, but it vaguely yearned to arise and walk. For this, faith—the third great inspirer of humanity—was requisite. So long habituated to dreamy thought and liberal opinion, so long devoid of political freedom, it vaguely panted for action. Goethe bade it be active mentally and lethargic politically. He disliked the rumble of disturbing cannon. Suddenly arose the "Romantic School" and bade Germany fix its gaze not on the future but the past; on the glamour of faith and feeling, of knight and troubadour and châtelaine. Goethe was pure intellect, the Romantic School mere feeling—and as Herr Brandes has well termed it, feeling about feeling. Plato would have called it "the copy of a copy". For it was just faith, that, however outwardly prominent, essentially failed the Romantic School. It really believed in nothing but feeling: it drifted on a boundless ocean of sensationism, and it disdained Goethe's message alike of the finite and the definite.

It was largely affected by two philosophers; the one, the Napoleon of Philosophy, Fichte, who in brief proclaimed "cogito, ergo est"; self-consciousness, he taught, constitutes the nature around us. The other, Schelling, who sought to individualise that nature. The Romantic School started by being morbidly self-conscious, after Fichte, and childishly naturalistic, like Schelling. It took refuge in spirituo-sensuality. The shape of its enthusiasm for mediæval poetry was only the stuff for an ethereal materialism. The animation it craved of every stock and stone and tree reverted to the Eastern fairy tale. Minnesinger and miracle—the Gothic and the Oriental—were its outward manifestations, but the simple faith that inspired these forms when they were fresh realities was entirely lacking to those who masqueraded under them.

The two Schlegels are called the founders of the movement; but in truth Friederich was the starter. Wilhelm is mainly significant for his translations from Shakespeare, and the Sacred Books of the East. Friederich however inaugurated the chaos of the movement by his "Lucinde"—in which a witches' sabbath of emotion and voluptuousness plays hide and seek with ideals. But between him and Novalis, who is the "Romantic" par excellence, a wide gulf is fixed. Novalis was consumptive from his cradle. He lost his "Sophie" when he was a stripling. Thenceforward he was dead, and "Sophie" was alive. He transferred her being and his affections to "Julie". He gloated over visions in the tomb, over an unwholesome mixture of religious mysticism and sensuous passion that was applied to himself—and others of the school—even to their profane ecstasies over the sacrament. He was anæmic; he invented the "blue flower" as an emblem of eternal longing. He uttered rhapsodies on rhapsodies over the pleasure of pain and the luxury of dying; and, still as a youth, he died. From that time the Romantic School ran riot. There came the sensitive, interesting and hectic Wackenroder, the coarse and even brutal Werner, the fantastic Brentano, the aristocratic Von Arnim, the sole rational adherent of the "School", the "Hyena", Görres, and eventually the wild, eerie and self-dooming von Kleist. One by one, through drink, opium, madness or suicide, the younger members worked out their own damnation, languished, and expired. It seems to us that Tieck and even Hoffmann were really not Romanticists at all. The first was a satirical dramatist of genius who lent himself to the new movement; the second, a mere fantasist who took up solely the animation-of-nature department in his fairy tales. As Heine sarcastically observes, he was little more than something written by Brentano. Fouqué stands on a higher level. He recreated the Spanish form of the fairy-romance. He is the Cervantes of the movement. The "Double" and the "Shadow" were pet refrains of the Romanticists. As Herr Brandes has well indicated, their aim was to disintegrate individuality, to spread life and dissipate it. Everything for them was not life, but a kaleidoscopic refraction of it.

When we come to the lives of the Romanticists themselves we find startling contrasts. Some of those

who were most bizarre in their books were sober officials or dignified professors. But distinguished women played a large part in their development, and their quarrels remind one of the old Hispano-Moorish "quarrels in the Harem". There was the sensitive and sensible "Dorothea"—the daughter of Moses Mendelssohn—and there was the termagant Caroline who bullied her and urged her unambitious Wilhelm to impertinences—both respectively the presiding goddesses of the two Schlegels. They propose even that they shall make a single unhappy family in Berlin, admitting Schelling into the select circle "with only one cook"—a charming instance of German sentiment and economy combined. Every Romanticist had his Muse or Egeria, who eventually became a saint. But then this was not peculiar to the brotherhood. Had not Schiller his Von Kalb, and Goethe his Bettina, with many others? and the philosophers were just as philosophically polygamous as these were poetically.

One by one the Romanticists drifted into the bosom of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church. It was partly the necessity of their spirituo-sensuality; partly a counterblast to Goethe, "the great heathen"; partly the need of outworn and outwearing emotion for a Nurse. To what more august, more appealing and soothing Nurse, could the Romanticists betake themselves? Herr Brandes however has not mentioned that Friederich Schlegel, Tieck, Novalis, Werner, Schütz, Carové and Adam Müller were born under the shelter which the others afterwards, from differing motives, invoked and attained.

Perhaps the newest portion of the book is in the self-revelations of Friederich von Gentz—the Talleyrand of Austria—who in his blasé old age, when Fanny Elssler was handing him champagne, favoured the movement which under the Roman ægis was in its decrepitude almost rivalling his own—propping the "Holy Alliance" and its Jesuitical propaganda of enervating Absolutism. Herr Brandes omits to notice that Gentz was at the same time dabbling in very shady financial transactions. Space forbids us to linger over the bewildering scene. "Oh" once wrote Keats in a letter to a friend, "for a life of sensations instead of thoughts". That is the Romantic School. Keats luckily developed manlier aspirations; but Keats was also a consumptive. "Death", profoundly comments Heine, "is not more poetic than life". That was the great mistake of the Romantic School, which gloated over unburying their dead, in thought, in feeling, in ideas; which was deaf to the appeal of their tumultuous present; which failed to project itself out of itself, which despised action and usefulness as vulgar, and remains "the stillborn child of pedantry and affectation".

MORE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

"Encyclopædia Britannica." Tenth Edition. Vol. 26. Edinburgh: Black; London: "The Times" Office. 1902.

AN examination of the second volume of the new edition of this Encyclopædia confirms the impression made by the first that its weak point is the inclusion of articles of a merely popular interest which seem not in accordance with the early dignified standard of the work. It is in the biographical articles that the incongruity is most striking and even irritating; and there cannot be doubt any longer that many of the shorter articles do not find a fitting place in such a production as the Encyclopædia. The older editors were justified in excluding the biographies of living personages and we may mention in support of this opinion the scraps on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Madame Sarah Bernhardt; and as a specimen of some that are of no value that on the late Serjeant Ballantine. Of the first two we should say that while these distinguished persons live we can find all the details we want in the current handbooks of popular reference or they are in the knowledge of all who read the newspapers. As for the poor ineffectual life of a Serjeant Ballantine there is nothing to tell which would not be more appropriately looked for in a collection of biography such as Chambers' Biographical Dictionary: in fact

there is in the last-named work a more satisfactory account. It mentions his two "books" the Reminiscences of a Serjeant "who had lost his memory" as somebody said, and the "Old World and the New". Perhaps however we may set off this lapse of editorial judgment by observing that the Serjeant's "Life" just runs to the same length, about a quarter of a column, that the "Life" of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's reaches, whereas the space devoted to Madame Bernhardt amounts to a column and a half. But there are some really very interesting longer biographical articles which do not unnecessarily fill up space. Mr. Frederick Greenwood's Lord Beaconsfield, and Sir Leslie Stephen's Browning and Carlyle are characteristic specimens of their well-known literary work. Yet attractive though they may be to the general reader we find such articles inferior from the point of view of the tradition of the Britannica to the articles on similar men in the Dictionary of National Biography. The dilemma is of course apparent as the real encyclopædic work in that department has been already done by the Dictionary. All we can say is that we should have thought the editors would feel the desirability of keeping down the biographical element to its lowest limit: and there would have still been sufficient in the biographies of important foreigners such as that of Bismarck by Mr. Headlam in the present volume to fill up worthily this department of the Britannica.

It is in fact when the new edition of the Encyclopædia continues on the older lines and supplements the original articles by bringing them down to the present time that it is at its best. In the graver walks of scholarship and science there are several such articles; but on the whole the second volume does not appear to contain so much of this class of work as the first. Sir Richard Jebb's article on Bacchylides is founded on the new material furnished by the papyrus containing the odes which was discovered in Egypt and sent to the British Museum in 1896. Professor Rhys Davis in supplementing his Buddhism has the Buddhist early texts edited by the Pali Text Society since the last edition for a basis; and he presents the results of the modified older views in a series of interesting propositions. The article on Babylonia and Assyria by Professor Sayce gives the revision founded on the excavations of recent years. In science the similar work of posting the account up to date has a notable example in the combined article by Professors H. Marshall Ward and Robert Muir on Bacteriology which is perhaps the subject most requiring review both on its general organic side and on the pathological. It is in the last decade of the nineteenth century that the most definite work has been done since this most recent of the sciences began its wonderful career. Professor Muir remarks that this decade will stand out in the history of medical science as the period in which serum therapeutics and serum diagnosis had their birth. The development of Chemistry since the last edition is treated in an article, the longest in the volume, by Professor Henry E. Armstrong and an interesting résumé of the advance made in the processes of scientific brewing is given by Dr. Schidrowitz who amongst more scientific formulæ gives a useful one to the effect that in Germany "which is usually regarded as the beer-drinking country par excellence the consumption per head of beer is less than in England, and that inversely the average German consumes more alcohol in the shape of spirits than does the inhabitant of the British Islands". We have mentioned these subjects as among the graver articles but there is an immense gravity in the treatment of Chess by Mr. L. Hoffer, of Billiards by Major William Broadfoot and of Bridge by Mr. W. H. Whitfield. But we do not suppose they will supersede the ordinary manuals of these games. There is also an article on Betting by Mr. A. E. T. Watson which has a strong family likeness to the "special" articles to be found in the columns of evening newspapers. We should place amongst this class of work the Prefatory Essay by Mr. Edward Dicey on recent political progress which upsets all pre-established notions of an encyclopædia article, while as a preface it has no particular appropriateness to the volume. It is interesting and expresses generally what most

educated persons would agree with as to the "Conservative Reaction" which Mr. Dicey takes as the characteristic of the period of which he treats. But nothing could be more "unencyclopædic" in its form than such a statement for example as this "The education acquired in virtue of the Act of 1870, whatever its other defects or shortcomings, has no doubt made the British people much more of a newspaper-reading community than they were previously and has thereby rendered them better citizens and more ardent patriots". Such airy claptrap is worthy of nothing better than a Board-school primer. In addition to the articles mentioned we may further notice the excellent one by Mr. W. B. Duffield on Chartered Companies, and the extraordinarily long one of sixty columns by Mr. C. S. Loch, the secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, on Charity and Charities. Mr. Loch is simply amazing. According to S. Paul we know that charity sums up the whole law, but we did not know that it could be made the equivalent of almost all theology and classical literature and philosophy until Mr. Loch showed us how it could be done. And we need hardly say that all ancient and modern history either proves that the Charity Organisation Society is right or that the society proves all ancient and modern history to be wrong.

CHRISTIAN HISTORY REAL AND IMAGINARY.

"A Short History of Christianity." By John M. Robertson. Issued by the Rationalistic Press Association, Limited. London: Watts and Co. 1902. 6s. net.

"The Ancient Catholic Church from the Accession of Trajan to the Fourth General Council, A.D. 98-451." By Robert Rainy. International Theological Library. Edinburgh: Clark. 1902. 12s.

THOSE who find themselves unable to accept the Christian faith, and who desire to influence others in the same direction, may not unnaturally be expected to give such a rational account of the origin and early growth of Christianity as will explain the undoubted facts of its history. And since the days of Voltaire in France and Gibbon and Joseph Priestley in England, not to speak of any earlier period, one attempt after another has been made "to inquire by what means the Christian faith obtained so remarkable a victory over the established religions of the world". Gibbon, it is true, did not write as an avowed opponent of Christianity; on the contrary, in his famous fifteenth chapter (and in many respects it is justly famous) he professes to ask "not indeed what were the first, but what were the secondary causes of the rapid growth of the Christian Church". Nevertheless, his bias is plainly to be discovered throughout, all the more plainly because it is concealed beneath a veil of malicious cynicism which is fortunately rare amongst English writers who share his views on the subject. Joseph Priestley, again, in his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity" writes in order to prove a definite thesis, that the early Christians regarded Jesus Christ as a mere man, and that the doctrine of the Trinity is a corruption of subsequent date. And since then, writings of this same general tendency have been numerous, differing from one another in almost every possible way, but agreeing in their attempt to provide a naturalistic ancestry for the Christian Creed and a naturalistic explanation of the growth of the Christian Church.

Now the first requisite for such an explanation is that it should be in accordance with known facts; and on this ground alone many such attempts at explanation stand self-condemned. Such for example is the case with that of Dr. Priestley: the very documents to which he appealed supply conclusive evidence against him, and this not merely in isolated passages or statements, but in their whole argument and structure. But a second requisite, and one hardly less vital than the first, is that it should really explain: that it should remove antinomies and discrepancies, that it should make plain what was otherwise obscure, that it should at the very least be as credible and as reasonable as the

traditional story which it is endeavouring to oust. And this, in the case with which we are at present concerned, is no light thing. It is not merely the extraordinarily rapid growth of the Church or the widespread prevalence of Christianity which has to be accounted for: history is full of sudden appearances, of rapid progresses, of notable conquests. But the fact has to be accounted for that the Church has survived to our days, and has grown unceasingly, when all else belonging to that age has passed away; that it has shown the most remarkable power of adapting itself to new conditions, of winning and retaining new races; that whilst the buttresses with which age after age had surrounded it have been ruthlessly demolished one by one, the building itself still stands firm on its old foundations, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone; above all, that in spite of all possible unfaithfulness to their ideal on the part of Christians, that ideal grows and spreads amongst men, and shines forth clearer to-day than ever. In a word, an explanation, to be satisfactory, must account adequately for facts such as these; and even so it cannot be accepted unless it can justify itself before the final court, that of appeal to historic evidence. And judged by this twofold standard, we venture to hold unhesitatingly that no one of the attempts that have been made to explain the origin of Christianity otherwise than in the unique personality of Christ can hold its ground for a moment.

In view of the later history of Christianity, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that a far greater marvel would be involved in the theory of its naturalistic or mythical origin than in what, for the sake of argument, we may call the Christian theory. If this latter theory be correct, then all that comes after is most natural; if not, then it is hard to see either purpose, or even the sequence of cause and effect, in human history. And again, concentrating attention upon the documents and facts of early church life, it is safe to say that the orthodox writers of to-day, making all allowance for a natural tendency to accept recorded dates and traditional ascriptions of authorship a little too readily, are immeasurably more sane and rational in their treatment and interpretation of the evidence, more faithful to historic principles, than those who put forth counter-theories of the origin of Christianity. Nor can it truly be said that the former are more liable to be governed by prejudice than the latter; for although Mr. Robertson thinks it fitting to speak of those who are "professionally committed" to certain views on the one side, it must be remembered that the man who has already determined from a priori considerations that Christ was a mythical or semi-mythical personage is not likely to be a dispassionate judge of the evidences of Christianity.

What we have said may be tested and verified by anyone who will compare the method and the conclusions of the two books which are named above, so far as they cover the same ground. Mr. J. M. Robertson's work, the outcome of wide if not very solid reading, is an attempt to describe and account for the history of Christianity on a naturalistic hypothesis: it is prejudiced but decidedly clever, nebulous in its affirmations and dogmatic in its negations, but as a rule by no means offensive in tone. Principal Rainy has added another to the already lengthy list of text-books on the history of the early Church: it is learned and fair as a whole, decidedly good on the doctrinal side, but by no means characterised either by original research or by a close acquaintance with some of the best modern critical work on the period which it covers. A comparison of the two books however will at once illustrate their difference of method. Dr. Rainy may have produced no more than a text-book, but he uses his materials as historic materials should be used. Mr. Robertson, on the other hand, cannot be said to have done so, above all in the earlier parts of his work. He heaps together theories as to the documentary evidence which are mutually destructive and hypotheses which have long been exploded. Nothing is too insignificant to be pressed into the service, and the most extravagant theories are laid before the reader without a scrap of evidence. No analogy is too far-fetched to be drawn into an argument of common origin; it is quite enough for Mr. Robertson if it can be used against the tradi-

tional Christist, or Jesuist, or Jesuine story, for he cannot be content without using all of these rather objectionable adjectival forms. Things of this kind are to be found on nearly every page in the earlier part of the book; and after a careful reading both of it and of a larger work on "Christianity and Mythology", to which he refers his readers, we must express our deliberate opinion that Mr. Robertson's study of the relations between Christianity and other early religions is of no more serious value than the theories, formerly more prevalent than they are now, which traced back everything to survivals of phallicism.

Nevertheless, the book is not without its suggestiveness, as could hardly fail to be the case with the work of so gifted a writer; and above all is this the case with the later portions. The colouring is somewhat lurid, and we feel that all through we are only being presented with one side of the story; even in the later chapters, too, Mr. Robertson is not always accurate in his facts. But a reader who has already some acquaintance with the facts,—by any other the book will hardly be understood,—will find much that is well worth pondering, not a little that is really valuable.

THE STORY OF A GREAT HOUSE.

"The History of Burley on the Hill, Rutland." By Pearl Finch. 2 vols. London: Bale Sons and Daniellson. 1902. 42s.

THE two volumes compiled by Miss Pearl Finch, daughter of the present owner of Burley on the Hill, are in respect of all that makes a book attractive to the eye excellent. The illustrations, printing, paper and binding leave nothing to be desired. Miss Finch has set herself the evidently congenial task of describing her paternal abode and its contents, and of chronicling the lives of distinguished ancestors, and although in some respects the author would have improved her work if she had submitted certain parts of it to experts, the story is told in a manner the more charming for not being too technical.

The manor was bought by Daniel, Second Earl of Nottingham, from the spendthrift Duke of Buckingham, and thereon the new owner proceeded in the years 1694-1702 to erect one of the most imposing mansions in England. In a rapid summary of ten pages Miss Finch traces the ownership of the property from Domesday Book to 1700 and gives an excellent ground plan of the old house now superseded. The church is described in a second chapter. As part of the possessions of the Priory of Nuneaton it was valued at the dissolution of the monasteries at £10 13s. It remained in a dilapidated condition during the Puritan period, and until the new lord of the manor restored it. So far the author affords an antiquarian sketch which is but a prologue to her real theme. Having found all the contracts and papers relating to the building of her splendid home, she has printed them with appropriate comments, thus providing as perfect an example of the process and cost of building in England at the close of the seventeenth century as could well be found. The details are not perhaps of great interest to any but architects and builders—to the ordinary reader they occupy a space out of proportion to the human history—but they certainly excite wonder. The house built by Lord Nottingham—son of the Chancellor—was 224 feet long by 87 feet deep (if we rightly understand the measurements) and the "circumference of the house" 661 feet. Very precise contracts, with prices and directions for workmen, are printed in full, in respect of both the building and of the carpenters' work. The materials used were, 5,896 loads of stone, 475,000,000 bricks, 23 oak trees, 333 oak boards, 1,754 loads of deals, 5,900 panes of glass, 549 piggs of lead. The building began in 1694 and the house was roofed in 1700. The gardens were not completed till 1724, and the whole cost was about £80,000 in the money of the time. Lord Nottingham intended at the outset to spend £15,000 so that the professional estimates of architects were apparently more inaccurate then than now. Strange to say, the designer of this splendid undertaking is unknown. The agent or bailiff superintended the work and 180 workmen were employed.

It is most interesting to reflect on the view of life

which this operation affords. The family of Finch was one of the ordinary gentry. It is mentioned in the visitations of Kent, Surrey and Sussex without any special reference to great deeds. One daring herald traces them from a Herbert, Fil Herbert, said to have married a daughter and co-heir of Milo Earl of Hereford, but until Thomas Finch had married the heiress of Eastwell in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and his son had married the heiress of Heneage, the Finches did not attain the dignity of peerage. The cadet grandson of Sir Moyle Finch and Elizabeth Heneage, created Countess of Winchelsea, became Lord Chancellor of England in 1675, and was created Earl of Nottingham in 1681. His son Daniel 2nd Earl was the author of this palace. He was in a position after buying the estate to expend on a house a sum equivalent perhaps to a quarter of a million of our money. Certainly official life two hundred years ago had its advantages, for if we may believe Miss Finch, who gives her proofs, the first two Earls of Nottingham were very conscientious men. The life of the Chancellor is well told, his elevation to the office of Lord Keeper, and afterwards to that of Lord Chancellor being developments of his opposition to the Earl of Shaftesbury. We regret however that on p. 147 appears an extraordinary and suspicious blunder. Miss Finch refers to the supposed venality or rascality (vide Lord Campbell) exhibited by Lord Nottingham in the trial of Strafford! Viscount Stafford was one of the victims of the miserable Titus Oates, and was no doubt tried by the Chancellor, appointed "ad hoc" Lord Steward. To identify him with the famous "Thorough" is indeed startling. Then the rectory of Wigan is alleged to be in Yorkshire—a slip which indicates want of careful revision.

The latter part of the first volume is devoted to biographical notes of the Chancellor's son, and his other descendants, illustrated with many interesting letters. The correspondence at Burley does not appear to have been yet reported upon by the Historical Manuscript Commissioners, and it is obvious from the selection here printed that there exists matter worth the attention of the Commission. The Chancellor's letters are important and those of Lady Charlotte Finch, governess to the daughters of King George III., would be interesting to many persons. The most curious are those relating to the proposal of the proud, or to speak more accurately the ridiculous, Duke of Somerset to ally himself with the Earl of Northampton's family. His grace did not condescend to inspect the young ladies of Burley himself, but sent his chaplain who reported on their various merits, describing them as books. L.C. Edit. 30 stands for Lady Charlotte aged thirty, the daughter ultimately elevated to be the Duke's second consort. The correspondence is not however perfectly arranged, for many of the letters are not fully dated, and the author lacked skill or industry as to their sequence. As an example we find a letter of the Duchess of Roxburgh to her father followed by one written by her first husband Lord Halifax.

The second volume contains a valuable inventory of pictures, china and manuscripts. The Charters are said to begin in the time of Henry III.; there is a treatise on the Star Chamber, also a book of law ending with the unknown beatitude, "Blessed is the people that have the Lord for their God in Heaven, and King James for their king upon earth".

Notwithstanding necessary criticisms we must compliment Miss Finch very highly on her performance. Her volumes are beautiful, her style very pleasant, and the illustrations worthily represent the portraits and other contents of a magnificent place.

SOUND NAVAL CRITICISM.

"Naval Efficiency. The War Readiness of the Fleet." By Archd. S. Hurd. London: Chapman and Hall. 1902. 7s. 6d.

TWENTY-ONE years ago Sir John Colomb gave a lecture on "Naval Intelligence and Protection of Commerce in War". It is republished in the April number of the "Royal United Service Institute Journal". This

paper should be read to appreciate fully Mr. Hurd's teaching that "when our naval supremacy is gone, no men lining our coasts, no massive forts, nor any practicable system of mere coast or trunk road defence, can rescue our honour". These lines would carry more weight, if they ran—"Rescue us from starvation". No hostile army need land, starving millions will soon call for peace with or without honour. This is well known on the Continent and the object of the invasion plans periodically put forward must be to scare us into spending large sums of money on an army destined to starve alongside the civil population without opportunity to strike a blow. The case is stated in a nutshell in the report on the manœuvres of 1888. Mr. Hurd evidently mistrusts guarantees of efficiency when given by a politician. Whether referring the estimates to a select committee in camera would improve matters has often been discussed: he has another preferable scheme.

Much error prevails ashore as to the true functions of seagoing forces, and it is well to have it dispelled by careful argument; to this object Mr. Hurd devotes his second chapter. The manœuvres of 1888 are treated at some length: the committee which reported on them came to certain conclusions which still hold good, though the introduction of destroyers and submarines has probably put beyond discussion the necessity of keeping the battle-fleet safe at a conveniently situated base, leaving the ports to be watched by cruisers. The Japanese manœuvres of 1901, a brief outline of which is given us, enforce the lesson of 1888—the difficulty of successfully blockading under modern conditions—for the blockaded broke the cordon, though the blockading ships were in proportion nearly two to one. During these Japanese manœuvres, twenty-three officers of the general staff of the army were present on duty, some on board ship, others watching operations from the coast fortresses. Much has been written on the danger run by our ships from leaving shore defence to soldiers; this might be lessened if we embarked military officers for short terms afloat. Our allies entrust floating defences and submarine mining to naval charge, coast fortresses to military.

Before putting the Report of 1888 aside, note the wording which says, our Navy should be "beyond comparison with that of any two Powers". The suggestive title "missing British cruisers" prepares the way for an indictment of this year's programme. The figures given by Mr. Hurd demonstrate our deficiency and prove the need of more cruisers, and cruisers in which speed must be the first consideration. It is wrong to foster the idea that swift liners can be taken from these trade routes; one cannot but share Sir John Colomb's conviction that war will necessitate our arming every ocean-going steamer, arranging compulsory trade routes, leaving the auxiliary cruisers to ply their calling on these highways. Connected with the subject of commerce protection is "Intelligence". Sir John Colomb has pointed out what systematic intelligence might do for the former, and has suggested the formation of a Central Commercial Intelligence Council with subordinate departments in each of the great colonies; this appears the most feasible plan for supplementing that overworked department, whose undermanning Mr. Hurd rightly finds fault with. When the Imperial Navy becomes a fact it may be possible to organise some such plan, also to form a ship reserve in colonial waters modelled on the present Fleet Reserve. On the allotment of ships to different squadrons, Mr. Hurd points out the direct and indirect advantages of homogeneous forces; the arguments put forward are as sound in respect of guns and boilers as of ships. It is curious that when dealing with "war readiness of the fleet", Mr. Hurd does not see a possible enemy in the United States. We are told to checkmate Germany, France, and Russia. The same inability to realise the United States as a foe was shown in the last gold medal prize essay.

The problems to be solved by the committee on manning deserve careful study as on their solution depend all efficient mobilisation schemes. At present it is no exaggeration to say that no true reserve of personnel exists, and it is difficult even to feel confident that careful calculation shows there are sufficient men to make it possible to send to sea every warship that

would be required. The annual partial mobilisations afford no test. One fact, however, often overlooked in estimating percentage of wastage, is that disease will not affect men afloat as it does an army ashore, and ships badly damaged in action leave crews available for service elsewhere. One of the most serious questions is how to officer the fleet in war-time: the tremendous mental strain which the mobility of modern ships will cause to commanding officers is often forgotten. In this regard Lord George Hamilton's words that work in time of war is a mere duplication of the work that has to be done in time of peace acquire a sinister meaning.

No exception can be taken to the view that admirals must not be hampered with auxiliary ships that are not absolutely necessary. It may be added that to induce a habit of relying on defenceless vessels might lead to disastrous results in war. The demand for telegraph ships is likely to diminish as wireless telegraphy develops, and it seems only matter of time before the cable question becomes merely academic. Mr. Hurd speaks with authority on the delays in the Royal Yards, for he has made a special study of them. Throughout his book, maps, charts and diagrams are well arranged and evidently care has been taken to secure accuracy.

NOVELS.

"A Modern Miracle." By M. McD. Bodkin. London: Ward, Lock. 1902. 6s.

The more sensational a story is, the more stilted, as a rule, is the dialogue. It is as though novelists had a dim feeling that sensational episodes are not quite respectable, and were therefore determined to have one feature in their pages to which the most prim could not object. "Leap! Una, leap!" says a boy of seventeen on the first line of "A Modern Miracle." Mr. Bodkin probably thinks it would have been vulgar for a hero to say "Jump!" The story, however, is a very fair specimen of the moral and virtuous "shocker". The wicked people are very silly, of course, but in a story of this kind they must be so, or virtue could not triumph. There is a pseudo-scientific element in the book which promises well but is hardly worked out as it might be. The idea of a physiologist (the good man of science) who can produce champion athletes by reducing systematically their specific gravity is a new terror added to recreation. The wicked man of science, if such a marvellous genius as Mr. Bodkin makes him, would hardly have descended to the very crude notion of strewing a bedroom floor with poisoned tin-tacks. But the buyers of the book will get lots of fun for their money—perhaps, if they have humour, even more fun than the author intended.

"A New Trafalgar: a Tale of the Torpedo Fleet." By A. C. Curtis. London: Smith, Elder. 1902. 6s.

We have the misfortune to dislike books describing warfare in the immediate future between England and friendly Powers unless they are either so good as mere stories that they justify their existence, or show such expert knowledge as to convey real military or naval lessons. The late Captain Cairnes' "Coming Waterloo", for instance, was the work of a soldier really versed in technical affairs. But some of the silliest rubbish ever published appeared a few years ago in the shape of imaginary descriptions of a Boer war. We doubt whether Mr. Curtis' work will fulfil our tests. He describes sea-fights with plenty of spirit, but the results of his actions are never inevitable. England flukes her way to victory because—because she is England. Also, she has discovered or appropriated two fearsome new types of vessel that puzzle the reader as completely as they pulverise the foreigner. In point of style the book would benefit if Mr. Curtis remembered that sentences should end with a full stop and new ones begin with a capital letter.

"Man, Woman, and Fate." By Iza Duffus Hardy. London: Chatto and Windus. 1902. 6s.

We admire the courage of a writer who chooses for a very ordinary novel a title that would better befit the Iliad or the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. Almost every story that is written attempts, after all, to treat of man woman and fate, but there is usually a some-

what closer proportion between plot and title than in this case. Miss Hardy treats of a claimant of stereotyped pattern, who easily hoodwinks the family most concerned, but certainly forfeits the readers' sympathy when he talks of "putting a bullet through" a raven. The fact that he is really a left-handed relative of the said foolish family lends plausibility to his claims, but he does various stupid and wicked things, and collapses ignominiously in the end. A fascinating adventuress who was really his sister is described with some skill, but the general execution is weak.

"The New Americans." By Alfred Hodder. London: Macmillan. 1901. 6s.

This novel is brilliantly conceived and subtly written. It is an inspiration of modernism and the analysis of human character is profound. If fault there be, it is perhaps that there is too much good stuff put into every chapter. All the characters live on such a high intellectual plane, that ordinary mundane affairs are not always treated in a sufficiently convincing manner. Like most intrinsically modern works the "dénouement" is the least interesting part of the book, for it is, as it surely should be, the development of the characters and not of the plot which enchains and enchants the reader.

"John of Gerisau." By John Oxenham. London: Hurst, Blackett. 1902. 6s.

It is not too much to say that, had Mr. Anthony Hope never written the "Prisoner of Zenda", "John of Gerisau" had never been born. Mr. Oxenham is an apt pupil and has imbibed his master's methods with considerable patience and fidelity. His book begins well and arouses a certain interest which, however, is not consistently maintained. There is too much unnecessary detail and the narrative drags, particularly in the middle. Still, as novels go, this is well above the average, for the style is good and the story is dramatic though scarcely plausible or surprising. The male characters are well drawn on conventional lines but they do not arouse quite so much sympathy as the author intends; the female characters are mere ciphers and scarcely succeed in conveying a serious impression to our minds. If this book does not increase Mr. Oxenham's reputation, it need not do much to impair it.

"Patricia of the Hills." By C. K. Burrow. London: Lawrence and Bullen. 1902. 6s.

In "Patricia of the Hills" we have got a novel good enough to read and forget. If it had ended as well as it began it would have been good enough to read and remember. The early scenes lie in Ireland and possess both charm and interest. But when the dramatis personæ are transported to London and produced bodily, including the bog-trotter Sheehan, at the Empire we pass into the well-trodden paths of the commonplace and are led over the usual artificial obstacles to a conventional ending. The inconvenient rival dies the natural death of an Irish landlord, by a shot from behind a hedge, the heroine loses her beautiful voice, the Empire knows her no more and she enters a life of domestic felicity with the faithful hero whom she had loved all along.

NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"The Convents of Great Britain." By Francesca Steele (Darley Dale). London: Sands. 1902. 7s. 6d.

Geniuses and saints are the representatives of humanity, the one expressing its finest intellectual possibilities, the other its highest spiritual development. They are the heights soaring to the infinite from the dull level: they make immortality conceivable, and beauty comprehensible. They leap to the unseen, and touch with surety what is beyond the apprehension of the senses. They save the world from the charge of blind materialism and dull indifference, but its heavy clogged stupidity does not realise its debt. The beauty in the conventional life of holiness, of self-abnegation, of perpetual intercession, does not appeal to a utilitarian public, unless it is combined with such obvious good works as nursing or the care of the poor. The care of the body is more commendable than the care of the soul. The world hates what it does not understand, and it only understands material comfort and sensible satisfaction. This handbook of the Convents of Great Britain is not intended as an apology for or an inducement to the religious life; it is merely a compilation of data furnished by some 90 orders and communities, the account of each being very brief and

simple, giving its origin, rule, and work—so that any woman convinced of her vocation may choose that order in which she may best develop her spiritual life. Some, like the poor classes, are strictly enclosed and given up to self-mortification and intercession for the indifferent and ignorant; others, and by far the greater number, are active and less strictly enclosed, given up to good works, supporting hospitals, orphanages and schools, and visiting the sick and needy; some, like the Benedictines, were founded in the earliest ages of the Church, others are the result of an almost mediæval fervour in modern times, like the poor Sisters of Nazareth. Father Thurston has written an admirable preface, in which he gives an interesting account of the extraordinary revival of religious life after the French Revolution, and of the flight of many communities to England in consequence of French persecution.

"A University Text-book of Botany." By Douglas Houghton Campbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. 17s. net

The author indicates in his preface that the volume is an attempt to compress the essentials of modern botany into a compact form, and is also intended as a work of reference. In the latter capacity it is, we fear, beside the mark, for the subjects dealt with are treated perhaps necessarily in a scrappy fashion. Even as an elementary text-book, it is no better than many others already in existence, and there appears to have been little need for its production. The first three chapters deal briefly with the general morphology and anatomy of the plant. The following two-thirds of the volume are concerned with the main divisions of the vegetable kingdom in the taxonomic portion of which the author closely follows Engler and Prantl. The concluding chapters treating of Physiology, Relation to Environment, and Geological and Geographical Distribution of Plants, are good so far as they go, but are too brief to be of much use to any but elementary students. As might have been expected, the chapters upon the classification, structure and general biology of the Archegoniata and Pteridophyta—Professor Campbell's special subjects—are the best in the volume. The illustrations throughout are good, many being new, and the bibliography at the end of each chapter is useful.

"Mediæval Wales." By A. G. Little. London: Unwin. 1902. 2s. 6d.

This little volume contains the substance of a course of popular lectures delivered by the author at Cardiff in 1901 on the politics, religion and literature of Wales in the period between the Norman Conquest of England and the destruction of Welsh independence by Edward I. He modestly states that his work is not an independent contribution to knowledge: all the same the historical student will gain from his pages some new ideas alike on the monks and friars, the Lords Marcher and castles of Wales in the knightly years—while for the teaching of Welsh mediæval history in schools the book should be of great utility. Though not specially original, the chapters on the two most fascinating Welsh authors of the Middle Ages, Geoffrey of Monmouth and Giraldus Cambrensis admirably summarise the results of recent research. More striking is the chapter on Llywelyn ap Gruffydd and the Barons' War. It shows that one of the causes that led to De Montfort's final failure was his alliance with Prince Llywelyn to whom he ceded over-much in the treaty of 1265. "It became clear to the Lords Marcher that their power was endangered by Llywelyn's success; and that they must make common cause with Prince Edward" (p. 136). So the Mortimers and Bohuns and finally the De Clares passed over to the royalists, and the result was Evesham.

"Friends that Fail Not." By Cecil Headlam. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1902. 6s.

This collection of republished essays will no doubt be very welcome in its present form. Mr. Headlam's reading has been wide and apparently discriminating. It is not quite clear why they are called essays concerning books, when such diverse subjects as smoking, street cries and umbrellas are included, but all are written in such scholarly fashion and with such good taste that they are more than readable. Perhaps the most interesting of the series is that in which a Frenchman, M. Decremps, gives his experiences of London in 1789. Writing of the general impression among Frenchmen that Londoners did nothing but fight from morn till eve, he says "A man need not fight unless he wishes to. If he gives in at once, or else lies down on the ground, his adversary would not be allowed to touch him. If he did the crowd would stone him"! Again he says "There are no glasses on the table and everybody has to drink out of the same pot. . . . It is at any rate not dangerous to health, for in spite of this habit the English make fairly good soldiers".

"The Making of the Empire." By Arthur Temple. London: Melrose. 1902. 5s.

Mr. Temple explains that this is rather more than a new edition: is "an old book" almost entirely rewritten and rearranged, whilst "a slight juvenility in its appeal" has been removed, "in order that it may take its place as a serious

record of the marvellous development of the British Empire". If Mr. Temple had not been so good as to explain we should have imagined this was a new book, so innocent of the success of the first edition were we; and if he had not assured us that there is not even "a slight juvenility in its appeal" we should have misapprehended its character and intent. That it is "a serious record" we cannot deny; it is a hash-up of encyclopædic data under the heads of the separate parts of the Empire. It may appeal to the man in the street who has not mastered the main outlines of the story of the Empire from a thousand articles in popular periodicals: it will not appeal for a moment to the serious student. Mr. Temple is not a Jose nor a Woodward, to say nothing of a Seeley.

We have received from Mr. John Murray new editions of two guide books, one to "Zermatt and the Matterhorn" (3s. net), the other to "Chamonix and Mont Blanc" (3s. net) by Mr. Edward Whympier. A new edition is also to hand of Messrs. Ward Lock's "Switzerland" (1s.). From Messrs. Dulau comes the seventh edition of "North Wales" by Messrs. Baddeley and Ward. Messrs. Kegan Paul send us a revised issue of Bradshaw's Dictionary of Mineral Waters, Climatic Health Resorts, Sea Baths and Hydropathic Establishments for 1902 (2s. 6d.) containing all sorts of information useful to health-seekers. Messrs. Black have also been revising several of their guide books in both the shilling and the sixpenny form. Among the former are "Ireland", "Plymouth", "Exeter" and "Leamington", and among the latter "Jersey", "Guernsey, &c.", "Ilfracombe" and "Bournemouth". No. 21 of the Homeland Association's Handbooks is "The City of St. Albans: its Abbey and its Surroundings" (2s. 6d. net) by Mr. C. H. Ashdown. "America Abroad" (Greening. 1902. 6d.) appears for the twelfth year for the guidance of the American traveller in London, Paris, and elsewhere. Greening's "London" (Fifth edition. 1902. 6d.) has also become an annual. Mr. Grant Richards enters a field that seems to be fairly well filled already with "The New Guides" (2s. net each), Mr. G. E. Mitton contributing "The River Thames" and E. E. Bicknell "South-West Cornwall".

SCHOOL BOOKS.

"The Antigone of Sophocles." With Introduction, Notes and Appendices. By M. A. Bayfield. London: Macmillan. 1902. 2s. 6d.

Biblical scholarship is not the only science whose critics may be divided into orthodox and advanced. The same is true of classical exegetics. We have the learned scribe who painfully collects all that has been written about some doubtful passage and then proceeds to choose the best of a series of impossible interpretations, and the original commentator who instead of sorting out the cobwebs his predecessors have spun round an evidently corrupt passage grapples with the text and effects a radical cure by boldly emending it. In no department of Greek literature has the advanced scholar done more than in the emendation of the dramatic poets. Bringing forward his famous touchstone, which puts to the test not merely the correctness of the language but also the possibility of the remarks from the speaker's point of view, he has rid the tragedians of many impossible renderings that the undramatic German has been willing to pass because forsooth they could be got to construe. Of these new advocates of applying psychology to criticism Mr. Bayfield is rapidly winning himself a distinguished place. Although his books are professedly intended in usum scholarum, they contain a good deal more original matter than many larger and more pretentious editions, while as school books they are far above the ordinary school edition which in nine cases out of ten is the veriest hackwork. Yet the unostentatious way in which the matter is presented prevents the youthful scholar from being discouraged by the problems to which he is introduced. Too often our fifth and sixth form boys are brought up exclusively on the "textus receptus" inasmuch that scholarship has in many cases become almost synonymous with cramming. Mr. Bayfield's notes while they give the right sort of help to the ordinary boy, are just the kind to induce the more thoughtful pupil to think for himself. Take for instance the admirable note on *τελειαν*, line 632. Of the many good things the edition contains space allows us only to call attention to two: a brilliant emendation in the famous *ἴσως* chorus which has all the inevitableness of certainty about it, and a happy explanation, approved by Dr. Fraser, of the standing riddle why Antigone was not put to death but immured alive.

"The University Tutorial Series": Tutorial Arithmetic." By W. P. Workman and R. H. Chope. London: Clive. 1902. 3s. 6d.

The chief but by no means the only merit of this work is the deliberate attempt it makes to break down the party wall between arithmetic and algebra that the unscientific classifiers of the past century tried to build up between these two essentially interdependent subjects. An excellent point about the book is the abolition of the term GCM and the definite substitution of HCF for it. It may seem to many a mere stroke of

the pen, but if universally adopted is a veritable revolution. No one who has not taught generations of small boys can have the slightest idea of the volume of confusion that the similarity of initials between greatest common measure and least common multiple has produced. Other noteworthy matters in the book are the chapter on approximations, a pictorial method of depicting the multiplication of fractions and interesting data on prime numbers. The section on stocks and shares is an improvement on most existing arithmetics, but the idiotic fashion of quoting shares as they are quoted on no bourse in Europe or America is continued, as well as the futile problems which involve fractional shares. No doubt the defenders of the sacrosanct nature of these operations would defend them on the grounds of mental gymnastics, but in that case it would be easy to point out with Professor Perry exercises quite as valuable and practical into the bargain. A word must be said for the collection of arithmetical "cruces and nucs" at the end of the book. Some of them will tax the ingenuity of the most expert.

"A Junior English Grammar." By W. Williamson. London: Methuen. 1902. 2s.

This is one of those books that we can most conscientiously advise teachers to avoid. The definitions and explanations are often vague or incorrect. Naturalists will probably be astonished to hear that "bee" is the feminine of "drone". The plural of wharf and hoof is given as wharfs and hoofs only. After cavilling at the definition of case being "the relation of the noun to other words in the sentence" and giving a vastly inferior definition, the author adds "Its work is to show how the noun stands with regard to other words in the sentence." This is differentiating between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Other notanda selected at random are: "We *generally* say that boxes (in the sentence 'is sent in boxes') is the objective case." Gracious goodness what do we say otherwise? "A walking stick" is defined as the gerundial participle! "The *up* in *up-trains*" is defined as an adverb with participle understood! "It is *just* worth while to draw a distinction between a pronoun and an adverb" (the italics are ours). "The train is late again as (Relative) usual."

"The Discourse on the Method and Metaphysical Meditations of René Descartes." Translated by Miss G. B. Rawlings. London: Walter Scott. 1901. 1s. 6d.

Miss G. B. Rawlings' translation of the two best known works of Descartes is adequate. Her introduction is less satisfactory. The whole question of Descartes' attitude towards religion seems very superficially handled. Descartes was certainly not a sceptic, considering that the proof of the existence of God is one of the corollaries of his central axiom. To talk about his orthodoxy is equally misleading for anyone who can read between the lines of the passage in which he introduces his physical theories. Again in attempting to exculpate Descartes for his theory of animals being pure automata, Miss Rawlings does not seem to recognise that the theory of animals having no feelings, if not directly stated, is directly implicit in it. For our part we hold him largely responsible for the insensibility towards the ill-treatment of dumb creatures which still widely pervades French society, and which to our mind is very largely perpetuated by the influence of the Cartesian doctrines which has not yet worked itself out.

"The Old Senate and the New Monarchy." Historical Latin Readers. By F. M. Ormiston. London: Black. 1902. 2s.

We have no objection to historical readers provided that the selected passages are sufficiently long to give a real prospect of the event they describe, but we cannot commend the patchwork of snippets by which Mr. or Miss or Mrs. F. M. Ormiston attempts to piece together the story of the Old Senate and the New Monarchy, eked out as it is by the synopsis prefixed at the head of each tit-bit. The book might be of some possible use if read in conjunction with a regular history, but the jumble of styles produced by extracts from authors as unlike as Cicero and Suetonius, however toned down by the editor, cannot fail to have a bad effect on the young scholar's Latinity. The best feature of the book is the collection of historical parallels. The notes are often far too condensed and their English faulty.

"The Self-Educator in English Composition." By G. H. Thornton. Edited by John Adams. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1901. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Adams has the root of the matter in him. Unlike the majority of writers on the art of composition he does not waste the pupil's time or his own by elaborate rules on grammatical minutiae or disquisitions on the flowers of rhetoric. He goes straight to the point and keeps to it throughout. "The only satisfactory way to learn composition is to compose." The book abounds in practical hints. Not only the "self-educator" but many teachers may profit by reading it. In its clear representation of the real difficulties and desiderata of ordinary composition the book is one of the best we have ever seen.

"A Treatise on Elementary Statics." By J. W. B. Dobbs. London: Black. 1901. 7s. 6d.

This is a book for beginners on coplanar forces without the use of the calculus. The leading feature of the bookwork is

the constant use of an auxiliary force diagram. This certainly tends to clearness, and clearness is half the battle with the beginner. The author starts well by working out his illustrative examples both geometrically and analytically. Later on he wearies of well doing and, as a rule, gives only analytical solutions. Those who desire further light in a geometrical sense are referred to another book of his on the same subject. Such methods are not likely to further the sale of the work he refers to, and will certainly hinder that of the present volume, which in other respects has much to commend it.

"Descriptive Geography from Original Sources: Central and South America with the West Indies." By E. D. and A. J. Herbertson. London: Black. 1902. 2s.

This is another book of the reader type. It contains a serviceable introduction which should be read not only when the book is begun but also when it is finished in order to give the pupil a bird's-eye view of the whole. The extracts are sufficiently long to produce a general sense of the local colour and atmosphere of the central and southern parts of the Western hemisphere. They should, however, be always studied in conjunction with an atlas.

"Practical Exercises in Magnetism and Electricity." By H. E. Hadley. London: Macmillan. 1902. 2s. 6d.

This is a compilation of experiments by a practical teacher who not only knows the requirements of his subject but also the needs of his pupils. Thus where the theory on which an experiment is based presents certain difficulties it is given in a preamble to the experiment itself. Another good point in the book is the utilisation whenever practicable of every-day objects as apparatus instead of pandering to the weakness of some teachers of science to-day who demand the most elaborate and delicate instruments for performing the most humdrum experiments.

The Organised Science Series. First stage. "Building Construction." By Brysson Cunningham. London: Clive. 1901. 2s.

Although this is avowedly an examination book, its clearness of arrangement and practical treatment of the subjects render it a desirable acquisition not only for those who wish to pass the Board of Education Examination, but also for those who dabble in or have to do with bricks and mortar. Many a land agent who has to supervise building might with advantage add this book to his library. A careful perusal of its pages would put him on his guard against some of the wiles of the unprincipled jerry-builder.

"The University Tutorial Series": Tacitus Histories III." Edited by W. H. Bagnall. London: Clive. 1902. 3s. 6d.

This edition though not likely to set the Thames on fire is conceived on sound lines and is provided with a serviceable introduction.

THE JULY REVIEWS.

Captain Mahan's article in the "National" on "Considerations Governing the Disposition of Navies" is that to which most people will probably turn first in the July reviews. It is disappointing. Captain Mahan writes as Sir Oracle and advances views that will strike the reader either as obvious or as covering some meaning too subtle for ordinary intellects. The upshot of a long, ponderously phrased paper is that navies are to be disposed in accordance with the direction and possibilities of commerce. All he says is absolutely true, but he seems to take the serious readers of the big monthlies for a set of students who have yet to grasp first principles. His appeal to localities to regard general interests rather than particular is not unnecessary, and the best sentence in the article is, we think, this: "What Australia needs is not a petty fraction of the Imperial navy, a squadron assigned to her in perpetual presence, but an organisation of naval force which constitutes a firm grasp of the universal naval situation." Mr. W. J. Courthope in the same review is much more suggestive and readable in his views concerning "The Society of the British Empire". He combats the view that material profit and advantages should be the paramount end of Imperial federation. To Mr. Courthope it "appears that the moral and social element in the question enormously predominates". The Free-trader again fares badly this month. In the "Fortnightly" Dr. Beattie Crozier in his leisurely philosophical way shows us how to ruin a free-trade nation. He is not prepared to sit still "and see our commerce captured by preconcerted design and our industries one by one given over to the spoiler like sheep on an open plain, because the ghost of a dead and superannuated political economy has forbidden the erection of defences against the wolves". To much the same effect writes the Editor of the "Monthly Review". At present he says, "the popular acceptance of Free Trade seems to have nothing stronger behind it than the habits and traditions of the past half-century; considerable forces no doubt but hardly capable of sustaining any very severe practical test". M. Yves Guyot in the "Contemporary" is alone in attempting to defend one-sided Free Trade for England, and he is a foreigner. We

respect M. Guyot's economic attainments, and usually are able to follow his reasoning. We are, however, at a loss to understand his contention that a Customs Union which would turn the commerce of the Colonies with the foreigner to the ports of Great Britain would result only in organised contraband. His own wisdom culminates in the suggestion that what England needs is still greater freedom: "Free Trade should be followed by Free Labour." Mr. Frank Hatheway's "Appeal from Canada", which also appears in the "Contemporary", is evidence that M. Guyot's theories of the best economic policy for the Empire find no favour in the colonies. "A higher tariff against the United States and preferential trade within the British Empire" is the Canadian view. Appeals of another sort come from South Africa. The Hon. Alex. Wilmot and the Rev. Dr. Wirgman in the "Nineteenth Century" both advance weighty arguments in favour of the suspension of the Cape Constitution in order that political and race rancour may not be allowed to prejudice the future of the country.

The Lessons of the War, the Shipping Trust, and the Report of the Committee on the Education of Officers, form a not very encouraging collection of subjects on which the reviews descend at some length and with much variety of sentiment. The "Fortnightly" sums up on all three questions in an article on "England After War". The army, we are assured, has escaped indelible disgrace by achieving in three years what it should have done in three months. The report on officers' education is "a damning commentary" on our "mental sloth" and "social triviality" while the jealousies and supineness of the shipping companies are "probably as serious a form of national inefficiency as anything of which we could accuse the War Office". Apart from Mr. Chamberlain, the "Fortnightly" is sure the country would see the Government disappear without regret. That is not "Blackwood's" opinion. "Blackwood" is in a peculiarly optimistic frame of mind this month. Referring to the peace, it says:—"Our three greatest generals must divide the honours of success: Lord Wolseley, with his continuous stream of reinforcements and supplies; Lord Roberts, with his brilliant strategy; Lord Kitchener, with his untiring patience and far-seeing organisation. We owe to Lord Salisbury's Ministry every gratitude and consideration for the anxieties which they must have endured and the brilliant successes which they have won." Apparently "Blackwood" accepts as a brilliant triumph anything that saves us from Gladstonian disaster and magnanimity. We are frankly astonished to find in Maga's pages an article making specious defence of the Morgan Trust:—"Granted that the ships are American owned to this extent, that the profits (or losses) go into (or come out of) American pockets, still they were built by British workmen, out of British material, are commanded by British officers, are on the British Register, fly the British flag, and stand in the same position as other British ships as to employment in war." Mr. Benjamin Taylor in the "Nineteenth Century" whilst deprecating the "lurid pictures" of British distress drawn by "hysterical newspapers" is conscious of the serious nature of the attacks made on British shipping interests by American capital, but assures us that we have the game in our own hands if any attempt is made to appropriate our greatest industry. "The resources of commercial warfare, happily, are not the monopoly of American syndicates." That is all very epigrammatic and true, but what is wanted is evidence that the Government and the nation are prepared to utilise "the resources of commercial warfare" which they command. Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Maude in the "Contemporary" exposes in caustic terms the defects of British army education. Major-General Frank Russell in the "Nineteenth Century" examines the recent report in a spirit more sober though not less earnest. The defects of the army are patent: what of the navy? Herr Ernst Teja Meyer in the "Contemporary" gives "A German View of the British Navy": it is a very unfriendly view, and is intended to prove that Great Britain has an army, Indian and Colonial forces included, which a couple of French army corps could in Herr Meyer's elegant phrase "drive to the devil", that the navy is obsolete and inefficient and the crews are mutinous. On the other hand the German navy is perfect. This excited diatribe is much less disturbing than Mr. Archibald Hurd's rational article in the "Nineteenth" in which he says that the British fleet, with all its virtues, is not organised with "the serious study of the necessities of war that distinguishes the German fleet".

Some of the miscellaneous articles in the reviews and magazines are excellent reading. Professor Dowden in the "National" writing on "Shakespeare as a Man of Science", demolishes both the higher criticism and the Baconian theory, and Mr. W. H. Mallock in the "Nineteenth Century" has some "last words" on "Mrs. Gallup's Alleged Cypher". Mr. Mallock's patience and ingenuity might surely be better employed than in attempting to out-Gallup Gallup. He is confident that there is more to be said for Mrs. Gallup than Mrs. Gallup herself realises, and defines the opposition of her critics as the "mere idle and petulant vapourings of Shakespearean orthodoxy". In the "Nineteenth" also Mr. W. Sichel shows how the prophecies of Disraeli came true: an absurd misprint makes Disraeli alive in 1897. "Lord Howe's Victory" and "On the Heels of De Wet" in "Blackwood"

are both admirable papers. In the "Monthly" Mr. Basil Worsfold completes his careful analysis of the Spion Kop affair and Mr. Arthur Morrison begins what promises to be a remarkable series of papers on the Painters of Japan, accompanied by black and white reproductions of their work from the writer's own collection. The "Empire Review" devotes three articles to the Colonial Conference; the first by the Editor notes the points for discussion, the second by Lieut.-Col. J. Sanderson Lyster advances a plea for consolidation and the third by C. de Thierry deals with the defence question. Canon Henson has a valuable paper in the "Cornhill" on "Westminster Abbey: the Centre of the Empire", Mr. Julian Ralph makes a study of Lord Salisbury in the "Century", Mrs. Tremayne, a Canadian, in "Crampton's" charges the French Canadians with disloyalty and with openly celebrating Boer victories,—a curious commentary on the devotion of the French Canadian in the field—and Mr. David Hannay in "Macmillan's" writes a delightful critical appreciation of Sir William Napier, as historian and stylist.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

Dante. By Karl Federn. Verlag von E. A. Seemann. Leipzig, Berlin und Wien. 1899. M. 4.

This important work should have been reviewed long ago in our columns. Condensed, though it is, it is written by a master of his theme and of the mediæval history which preceded and attended it. Dr. Federn has well-nigh exhausted the sources of information in these regards, and it is to be hoped that his commendable terseness in this volume will one day yield to a freer and more expansive treatment.

In discussing the various problems of Dante's career, he protests with justice that all great "subjective" poets have drawn their own portraits in their works. Such is eminently the case with Dante; and the wonderful vision—at once transcendental in its sublimity and precise in its symbolical symmetry—is in truth the history of his own soul. We discern through its gigantic perspective a spirit, intense yet self-contained, that suffered in silence and fed upon itself.

"His soul was like a star, and dwelt apart."

Dr. Federn shows from many passages what must have happened in the development of the knightly and sensitive organisation that emerged after the internal and external upheavals of 1300, above the world that misconstrued him, a spirit imperious and austere—"The man who had seen Heaven and Hell", "Passing through nature to eternity".

Everything about Dante is fraught with mystery. His family was noble yet half unknown, and it is interesting to learn that the name Alighieri is of Teuton origin. His mother died before he could have known her. Of his father he makes no mention, although a remote kinsman figures in his song. Perhaps his early meeting with Beatrice Portinari—that earthly love which he idealised into the love of heaven, and eventually into divine aspiration itself—is the sole firm figure of his boyhood, though commentators have sought to see even in her the symbol of an allegory. Dr. Federn's notes on the "Vita Nuova" are admirable and luminous. Dante and Byron—opposite in most elements—resembled each other in this, that their boyish love—before passion could be intermingled—was so fierce that it made them swoon. Perhaps Dante, like Byron, had epileptic tendencies. Of Dante's gentle youth, Bruno, its probable instructor, and Guido, its proved companion, are the main certainties, and both these characters are admirably outlined. The new poesy of the Troubadours, and the old studies of theology and philosophy were Dante's earliest influences. The first fascinated him apparently up to Beatrice's death. After it he betook himself to the latter as a haven of consolation from the storms which beset his manhood. Out of these studies the patriotic fervour of action seems to have roused him. He was of course a Ghibelline, and was mixed up in the factious rages of "The Blacks" and "The Whites". Florence had become a democratic republic. Dante fought for her, became ambassador at Rome where he beheld and loathed the marvellous Boniface VIII. Henceforward his ideals for Church and State were bound up with the Emperor. He became "prior" of the city council. He fell through the fears and intrigues of the pro-French-Papal party. He was exiled apparently alone, though two of his sons afterwards joined him. Of his wife, Gemma Donati, next to nothing is ascertained. The tradition of her shrewishness seems a myth. But under the stress of misfortune what could she have in common with this weird, haunted, seer of visions, and dreamer of dreams? and what passions must have indeed tortured the bard who could portray the Francesca episode—passions purified in him through piety and creative of pity. From State to State he wandered, teaching, thinking, brooding. Padua, Bologna, Verona all harboured him, but only for a season. He even sought Paris. But he never desisted from striving to regain the city which was his country, and from which, as was said, he went to heaven. At one supreme moment Henry VII.—that idealist emperor, who inspired the poet's "De Monarchia"—almost gave him the opportunity. But alas! he died before his high mission could

(Continued on page 24.)

What does it mean?

ONE HUNDRED BRITISH POLICYHOLDERS IN THE MUTUAL LIFE are insured for £1,801,702, an AVERAGE for each of £18,017. One of these insured last year for £50,000. Another has increased from £53,000 to £80,000, while a third has raised his holding from £50,000 to £126,000. In each case the insured draws an immediate income at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the large premiums payable.

"A Policy in the MUTUAL LIFE not only protects the Family, but is equally valuable as an OLD AGE PROVISION for the Insured."

TO SECURE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY, APPLY TO

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established 1848.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ALL POLICIES now issued by THE MUTUAL LIFE embody conditions of guarantee.

AUTOMATIC PAID UP INSURANCE; EXTENDED INSURANCE (Free of further Charge); LOANS; LIBERAL CASH SURRENDER PAYMENTS.

Funds, Nearly £72,000,000.

Head Office for the United Kingdom:

16, 17, & 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

D. C. HALDEMAN, General Manager.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

(FOUNDED 1806.)

50 REGENT ST., W., and 14 CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Invested Funds ..	£3,405,651	Bonuses Declared ..	£3,784,000
Annual Income ..	£359,002	Claims Paid ..	£10,746,484

EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG RESERVES.

MINIMUM PREMIUM ASSURANCE. WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

£312,582 divided in 1898. £299,601 carried forward to

NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1903.

GUARANTEED 5% INVESTMENT POLICIES.

All kinds of LIFE ASSURANCE, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION, and ANNUITY POLICIES issued.

H. W. ANDRAS, Actuary and Secretary.

The Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds - - £9,835,198.

FIRE. LIFE. ENDOWMENT. ANNUITIES.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Expenses and Premiums moderate. Bonuses large. Policies effected in 1902, at Annual Premiums, will participate for

TWO FULL YEARS' BONUS

at the Division of Profits for the Quinquennium ending next year.

Head Offices: 1 DALE STREET. LIVERPOOL; 7 CORNHILL, LONDON.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

INVESTED FUNDS - - £43,000,000.

MUTUAL LIFE Association of AUSTRALASIA.

IN ONE POLICY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE and
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Payable at age 55 or 60.

Apply for Rates to

THE SECRETARY, 5 Lothbury, London, E.C.

Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, 1829.

OPEN TO THE

CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

NO COMMISSION. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY—LARGE BONUSES—LOW PREMIUMS.

Accumulated Fund, £4,217,388. Annual Income, £409,135.

Bonuses Distributed, £3,723,720.

Offices: 2 & 3 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Total Funds exceed £4,993,482.

Last Valuation of Scottish Union and National Policies by H^m. Table, with 3 per Cent. Interest.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Almost all descriptions of Property insured on the most favourable terms.

EDINBURGH: 35 ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

LONDON: 3 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: 66 and 67 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

New Assurances, 1901, £727,196. Net Premium Income, £264,482.
Total Invested Funds, £1,629,502.

New Policy-Holders participate in the Large Proportion of
Ninety per Cent. of the Entire Profits of the Company.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT SCHEME, combining a Family Provision with
a Good Investment, or a Pension for Life.

DEFERRED BONUS PLAN. With-profit Policies at practically non-profit Rates.

Write for Prospectus of Special Schemes.

WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, General Manager.

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Mortgages.] ESTABLISHED 1837. [Annuities.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000. FUNDS IN HAND—£1,900,000.

Chief Office: 103 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Directors.

Sir ANDREW LUSH, Bt., Chairman.

Hon. R. C. GROSVENOR.

Jas. S. MACK, Esq., J.P., D.L.

CHARLES PRICE, Esq.

HENRY WILLIAM RIPLEY, Esq.

WM. STRANG, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

ROBERT HENRY SCOTT, Esq., F.R.S.

ALFRED JAMES SHEPHEARD, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Sir RALPH WOOD THOMSON, K.C.B.

Double advantage policies issued securing TWO PAYMENTS of the amount assured—one payment on the attainment of a specific age, and a second payment at death thereafter.

Advances made on Reversions, vested or contingent, and Life Interests, and on Personal Security in connection with a Life Policy.

JOHN ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary and Manager.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

CLAIMS PAID OVER £20,000,000 STERLING.

Results of Quinquennial Valuation, 1901:

- (1) RESERVES FOR LIABILITIES on 2½ PER CENT. BASIS.
- (2) LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NEW TABLES WITH ATTRACTIVE OPTIONS.

Full Particulars and every information on application.

Head Office—NORWICH.

LONDON OFFICES—50 Fleet Street, E.C.4; 71 & 72 King William Street, City; 195 Piccadilly, W.; 7 Victoria Street, S.W.; 124 West End Lane, N.W.; and 10 Southwark Street, S.E.

be realised. Dante was born, according to earthly horoscopes, under an evil star. But he died—a pilgrim at Ravenna—leaving an immortal legacy to the world, an imperishable debt to his ungrateful home. With pen in hand he died; and, as the story runs, the last cantos of the "Paradiso" were only discovered through a dream of his son.

Dante's "Divine Reconciliation" (for such is the meaning of the label, "Comedy", attached by his successors) was not only the sum of his own soul, it was also the sum of contemporary life and thought. The author has well compared its vastness to some huge and majestic cathedral. Over it shines the mediæval moonlight—half-pagan, half-Gothic in romantic association. Among its tortuous buttresses, and spirals, under its fretted vaults, and over the motley worshippers and recreants, peals the stately music of Gregorian anthem, twitter the birds of troubadour minstrelsy. But the fane itself is reared on the foundations of faith, and points aspiring to that divine service which is perfect freedom. Faith and freedom are its emblems. Of ecclesiastical and scholastic theology Dr. Federn has given us a reduced panorama; of the Troubadours, from Bertrand de Born to Peire Cardinal, of the Emperors from Barbarossa to Henry VII., of the social and industrial life around Dante and behind him, he gives us graphic and enlightening glimpses. He has also treated of the "Convito" and of that great treatise "On Monarchy" with which Henry as Patriot Emperor inspired the poet. Dante's ideal was a Theocracy which should also be a State. But the Church (as Theocracy) is a Semitic idea; the organic State, an Aryan conception; and in the West the first will always dominate the last. Of the revolution which Dante inaugurated by choosing the Tuscan tongue, instead of the Latin or Provençal, of the daring and self-confidence which such a choice then involved, Dr. Federn has also much to tell. Nor are his opening comments on classical influence less interesting. How few of us realise that of the masterpieces of Hellenism which founded and revived culture only seven of Sophocles' hundred dramas remain, only seven also of Æschylus' seventy; while of Rome, two thousand palaces, four hundred and twenty-three temples, and eight hundred and sixty-three public baths vanished before the Barbarian. There is one characteristic of the great theological epic, which, despite Dante's deep sympathy with error and suffering, should not be neglected. There are marked traces of revenge in the poem, and there must have been a spice of the devil in Dante. What would now be said of one who should include many recently dead, some contemporaries and one surviving in a delineation of infernal torments, who should transport himself to such frenzies as, for instance, are shown in his plucking the hair from the head of one of the damned? But perhaps Dr. Federn has supplemented his pending English edition with some such considerations? The work is lavishly and eruditely illustrated, and it appends a facsimile of the decree which lost Florence a great citizen, and gave the world a supreme poet.

Zeitgenössische Franzosen-Litteraturgeschichtliche Essays. Von Max Nordau. Berlin: Ernst Hofmann und Co. 1901. M. 5.60.

These critical essays on French authors and playwrights are eminently piquant and suggestive. Occasionally they surprise; but on reflection Nordau does not often appear so original as he seems; nor is there, to our mind, a firm consistency of outlook. For instance he observes very truly of Michelet that history is best served by men who vivify research by imagination, who project themselves—even if it be mainly themselves—into the past. But when he criticises Balzac and denies his right to be called a physiologist of the life around him, a realiser of the souls of his contemporaries, he does this on the ground that Balzac was the creator of his own imaginary world, and did not depict the beings who actually paced the boulevards, but analysed types outside any particular generation. Does not Nordau perceive that if every great creative artist—whatever his métier—of necessity depicts himself in the transformation of his material, this applies even more to the novelist than to the historian, and further that Balzac was a psychologist, far more than a "physiologue"? Far finer criticism is displayed in his treatment of Guy de Maupassant, whom he regards, in opposition to the overpraise by Zola and others, as the mere impressionist of the sentimental coquette pluming her gauzy wings in her artificial boudoir—the dreamer, as Byron phrased it long ago, of "adulteration". The paper on Dumas, and the effect of his own birth on his anti-conventional attitude, is most interesting: so too are the author's comments on many plays which he handles as only a keen mind versed in nuances of genre, and widely cultivated, can, or is entitled to, deal with such themes. It makes us regret that our own dramatic criticism is so little of an art. Especially enlightening is the critique of "Cyrano" which is "romantic" in the true sense of the term. There is a striking essay too on the passion of jealousy as treated by dramatists. Nordau denies that Shakespeare has achieved any fine analysis of this distemper in "Othello". He thinks that Shakespeare has only described the rage of a despoiled proprietor, and not the subtler agony of the constant man who cannot bear that she whom he adores and who adores him should pollute her own affection. All the same, we side with Shakespeare. Nordau's refinements are

too exceptional to prove, so it seems to us, a normal case. The whole volume, however, is refreshing when German literature seems fast becoming an interminable avenue of short stories.

Künstler-Novellen. Von Arthur Dresler. Leipzig: Verlag von B. Elischer Nachfolger. 1902. M. 2.50.

The cry is still they come. Of many, we singled out these, hoping that their scope and theme would redeem them from insignificance. A series of short stories dealing with historical romances connected with the microcosm of the stage, embodying, too, such names as those of Schröder and Fleck in the eighteenth century, and Devrient in the nineteenth, would, we should have thought furnished something of a literary feast—even if it proved a table d'hôte at small tables. We cannot conceal our disappointment at the result. The idea is original and might well suggest some imitation among ourselves. Booth, Betterton, Oldfield, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Siddons, Garrick and Kean would surely prove admirable material for "historic fancies". But our author seems to us to have missed a great opportunity. When is a short story long? The answer surely should be, When its interest is dwarfed by its treatment. An ideal short story, like an ideal miniature, ought to be a big thing in little; these however are little things writ large. Each of the stories is based on an episode which promises much; each contains some interesting matter. But none of them is a rounded whole. They expand where they should contract, and contract where they should expand. They lack dramatic point or intensity. In the first for example which tells how the director seeks to utilise his daughter's affection for the great Devrient so as to rivet him to his theatre, the action seems swallowed up in commonplace descriptions; while that entitled "Die Diva", descriptive of a young prima donna's rise to eminence and the self-effacement of her humble fiancé, the climax of her faithfulness and his reappearance, is so tediously delayed as to fall completely flat.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* for June concludes the Droysen reminiscences of Mendelssohn. The letters about Mendelssohn after his death repeat the affectionate admiration of his nobility of character, intellect, and aspiration. There is the pathetic sense in them of an irreparable void. Herr G. Egelhaaf finishes his studies of "Gustavus Adolphus in the German Cities". There is a "Harz fairy tale" by Hans Hoffmann. There are also some recently found "poems" by Frederick the Great. The musical article includes a review of Bülow's letters. There is an excellent paper on the Cretan discoveries by Arthur Milchoefer. Eva Bers' letter-novel ends. Altogether, a good all-round number.

For This Week's Books see page 26.

KODAK

PHOTOGRAPHY

IS

EASY PHOTOGRAPHY.

No need of any previous experience or any technical knowledge whatever. No need for a dark room for changing the films. Kodak cameras are readily mastered by anyone in a few minutes from perusal of the hand book of simple instructions.

Kodaks from 5s. to £7 7s. 0d.

Of all leading photographic dealers or of—

KODAK, Limited, and Reduced,
43 CLERKENWELL RD., E.C.

IMPORTANT.

Beware of imitations of our Kodak Cameras, and of our Kodak Roll Films. None are genuine unless bearing our registered name *Kodak*.

Branches—

96 Bold Street, Liverpool.
72-74 Buchanan St., Glasgow.
59 Brompton Road, S.W.
60 Cheapside, E.C.
115 Oxford Street, W.
171-173 Regent Street, W.
40 Strand, W.C.

The pastime of cycling

owes its popularity to the introduction of

DUNLOP TYRES

The first pneumatic tyre invented.
Oft imitated, never equalled.

55s. per pair; guaranteed. With wired or beaded edges.
Ask to see the trade mark (Dunlop's head) on cover and tube.

**For Cycles,
Motors,
Carriages.**

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO.,
Limited,
Para Mills, Aston Cross, Birmingham.



Brinsmead

PIANOS.

JOHN
BRINSMEAD
& SONS, Ltd.,
18, 20, and 22,
Wigmore St.,
LONDON, W.

BURROW'S MALVERN WATERS

PROMOTE HEALTH AND PREVENT DISEASE.
THE "ALPHA BRAND" NATURAL WATER.
From the HISTORIC MALVERN SPRING (Still and Aërated).
THE UNEQUALLED BRAND OF SODA WATER.
Lithia, Potass, and Salts Water.
Prices and Particulars on application to
W. and J. BURROW, The Springs, MALVERN.

KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK.—The DUKE'S HEAD
HOTEL. Situated in the centre of the town, and within easy driving
distance of Sandringham. Hotel bus meets all trains. Good partridge shooting
may be had in September by the day. For terms apply to THE PROPRIETOR.

TINTAGEL.—North Coast of Cornwall (five minutes'
walk from King Arthur's Castle).—To be LET for July, August, and
September (or by arrangement), a Well-furnished HOUSE, standing in its own
meadows. Three sitting-rooms, five bed-rooms, dressing-room, and usual offices;
a pretty tennis lawn (uniquely situated), golf links, &c.—Apply to T. CHAMBERLAIN,
81 Great Portland Street, W.

ORIENT-PACIFIC LINE

TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, & TASMANIA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

LEAVE LONDON EVERY ALTERNATE FRIDAY for
above COLONIES, calling at PLYMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, MAR-
SEILLES, NAPLES, PORT SAID, and COLOMBO.

Managers { F. GREEN & CO. Head Offices:
ANDERSON, ANDERSON & CO. Fenchurch Avenue, London.
For Passage apply to the latter firm at 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., or to
Branch Office, 16 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

2% CURRENT ACCOUNTS. 2%
on the minimum monthly balances, when not
drawn below £100.

2½% DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. 2½%
on Deposits, repayable on demand.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Stocks and Shares purchased and sold for customers.

BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Telephones No. 5 Holborn.
Telegraphic Address: "BIRKBECK, LONDON."

POOLE & LORD

INDIAN AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
322 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

(NEARLY OPPOSITE BOND STREET).

INVENTORS OF THE

"Sans-Plis" SHIRT.

Prices from 7s. 6d.

The "SANS-PLIS" Shirt is superior to any other for Indian
and Colonial wear. Being entirely free from gathers, it is cooler,
much stronger, and will bear the Indian mode of washing better
than any Shirt in use.

A single Shirt, or other article, made to measure, and accurate
patterns preserved to ensure correctness in the execution of future
orders.

Makers of Drawers with Flexible Hip Belt Bands.

"BREECHES CUT."

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS COCOA.

EPPS'S

Breakfast and
Supper.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Boiling Water
or Milk.

COCOA

WITH NATURAL FLAVOUR ONLY.

R. ANDERSON AND CO.

BRITISH, INDIAN, AND COLONIAL ADVERTISEMENT
CONTRACTORS,

14 COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

GIVE THE BEST TERMS for Company and General Advertising. Advice,
Estimates and all information free of charge. Replies received.

DELICIOUS

RED, WHITE & BLUE COFFEE

For Breakfast and after Dinner.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Patrons—THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING and QUEEN.

The co-operation of persons witnessing acts of cruelty is earnestly invited.
COMPLAINTS BY ANONYMOUS PERSONS ARE PUT INTO THE
WASTEPAPER BASKET.

Correspondents are assured that their names will not be given up when letters are
marked "Private," but they are requested to supply full particulars respecting
dates, places, names and conduct, and to post their letters or call at this office
promptly.

JOHN COLAM, Secretary.

105 Jermyn Street, St. James's, London.

THE EMERGENCY BOOK.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

For Instantaneous Reference

In all Cases of Sudden Illness, Accident, or Emergency.

Vanity Fair, of September 26th, says of the "Emergency Book":—

"Every house certainly ought to possess one of these 'First Aids,' which are
constructed to hang on the wall in some prominent and accessible situation. By
the intelligent use of this 'Emergency Book,' much suffering and anxiety, and
even irreparable loss, may be avoided in place of fruitless lamentation, while
the wheels of the far-off doctor's chariot seem to tarry endlessly in their coming."

There is no house, factory, or shop in the United Kingdom that can
afford to be without a copy of the "Emergency Book."

The price of the "Emergency Book" is Three Shillings, boxed
and delivered free.

Publishing Offices: 83, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

Cheap Popular Novels.

Handy Volumes, printed in clear, bold type, on good paper.

Each Work Complete in One Volume.

BY HENRY SETON MERRIMAN.

Fcp. 8vo. Pictorial Boards, 2s.; or limp red cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

With Edged Tools.
The Slave of the Lamp.

From one Generation to Another.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOLLY BAWN."

Fcp. 8vo. Pictorial Boards, 2s.; or limp red cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Molly Bawn.
Phyllis.
Mrs. Geoffrey.
Airy Fairy Lillian.
Rosemayne.
Doris.
Portia.
Beauty's Daughters.

Green Pleasure and Grey Grief.
Faith and Unfaith.
Lady Brankemere.
Loye, Lord Berresford, and other Tales.
Undercurrents.

BY HOLME LEE.

Fcp. 8vo. Pictorial Boards, 2s.; or limp red cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Against Wind and Tide.
Sylvan Holt's Daughter.
Kathie Brande.
Annie Warleigh's Fortunes.
The Wortlebank Diary.
Maude Talbot.

Country Stories.
Katherine's Trial.
Mr. Wynyard's Ward.
The Beautiful Miss Barrington.
Ben Milner's Wooing.

BY GEORGE GISSING.

Fcp. 8vo. Pictorial Boards, 2s.; or limp red cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Demos: a Story of Socialist Life in England.
A Life's Morning.

Thyrza.
The Nether World.
New Grub Street.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MEHALAH."

Fcp. 8vo. Pictorial Boards, 2s.; or limp red cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Mehalah: a Story of the Salt Marshes.
Court Royal.
The Gaverocks.

John Herring: a West of England Romance.
Richard Cable, the Lightshipman.

BY W. E. NORRIS.

Fcp. 8vo. Pictorial Boards, 2s.; or limp red cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Heaps of Money.
Matrimony.
No New Thing.

Mademoiselle de Mersac.
Adrian Vidal.

BY HAMILTON AIDÉ.

Fcp. 8vo. Pictorial Boards, 2s.; or limp red cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Penruddocke.
Morals and Mysteries.

Mr. and Mrs. Faulconbridge.

BY THE SISTERS BRONTË.

Fcp. 8vo. limp green cloth; or cloth boards, gilt top, 2s. 6d. each.

Jane Eyre.
Shirley.
The Professor, and Poems.
Villette.

Wuthering Heights, and Agnes Grey.
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall.

* Also the "HAWORTH" EDITION, in 7 volumes, large crown 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, price 6s. each. And the POCKET EDITION, with Frontispiece to each Volume, bound in cloth, with gilt top, 1s. 6d. each; for the Set of 7 volumes in gold-lettered cloth case, 12s. 6d.

BY MRS. GASKELL.

Fcp. 8vo. limp green cloth; or cloth boards, gilt top, 2s. 6d. each.

Wives and Daughters.
North and South.
Sylvia's Lovers.
Cranford, and other Tales.

Mary Barton, and other Tales.
Ruth, and other Tales.
Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales.
Life of Charlotte Brontë.

* Also the POCKET EDITION, in 8 volumes, small fcp. 8vo. bound in cloth, with gilt top, 1s. 6d. per volume, or the set of 8 volumes in gold-lettered cloth case, 14s. And the ILLUSTRATED EDITION, 7 volumes, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Fcp. 8vo. limp green cloth; or cloth boards, gilt top, 2s. 6d. each.

Imagination and Fancy.
The Town. Illustrated.
Wit and Humour.
Autobiography of Leigh Hunt.

Men, Women, and Books.
A Jar of Honey from Mount Mybla.
Table Talk.

ALSO, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE, A LARGE NUMBER OF NOVELS BY POPULAR WRITERS.

FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15 Waterloo Place, S.W.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

FICTION.

Dwellers by the River (Mrs. Campbell Praed). Long. 6s.
The Curate in Charge (Mr. Oliphant). Macmillan. 2s.
The White Witch of Mayfair (George Griffith). White. 6s.
My Lady Peggy goes to Town (Frances A. Mathews). Grant Richards. 6s.
Holy Matrimony (Dorothea Gerard), 6s.; Jim Twelves (W. F. Shannon), 3s. 6d. Methuen.

HISTORY.

The Naval Miscellany (Edited by John Knox Laughton. Vol. I.); The Blockade of Brest (Edited by John Leyland. Vol. II.). Printed for the Navy Records Society.
The Making of the Empire (Arthur Temple). Melrose. 5s.

NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

Religio Medici, Religio Scientiæ, Religio Vitæ. Charles Good and Co.
Types of British Plants (C. S. Colman). Sands. 6s.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Primer of Greek Constitutional History (A. H. Walker). Oxford: Blackwell. 3s. 6d. net.

VERSE.

Poems (Charles H. Pritchard). Sonnenschein.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anglo-Jewish Calendar for Every Day in the Gospels (Matthew Power). Sands. 2s. 6d.
Celtic Twilight, The (W. B. Yeats). A. H. Bullen. 6s.
Paton's List of Schools and Tutors (Fifth Edition). J. and J. Paton. 1s.
Unspeakable Scot, The (T. W. H. Crosland). Grant Richards. 5s.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES FOR JULY:—The National Review, 2s. 6d.; The Nineteenth Century, 2s. 6d.; The Fortnightly Review, 2s. 6d.; The Contemporary Review, 2s. 6d.; Blackwood's Magazine, 2s. 6d.; Revue des Deux Mondes, 3f.; La Revue (ancienne Revue des Revues), 1f. 30; Harper's Magazine, 1s.; The Century Illustrated, 1s. 4d.; Mercure de France, 2f. 25; Deutsche Rundschau; The New Liberal Review, 1s.; Travel, 3d.; The Strand Magazine, 6d.; The Windsor Magazine, 6d.; The English Illustrated Magazine, 6d.; Lippincott's, 25c.; The Connoisseur, 1s.; The House, 6d.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY LIMITED.

For the CIRCULATION and SALE of all the BEST ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH, and RUSSIAN BOOKS.

TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS from ONE GUINEA per annum.

LONDON BOOK SOCIETY (for weekly exchange of Books at the houses of Subscribers) from TWO GUINEAS per annum.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS from TWO GUINEAS per annum.

N.B.—Two or Three Friends may UNITE IN ONE SUBSCRIPTION, and thus lessen the Cost of Carriage.

Prospectuses and Monthly Lists of Books gratis and post free.

SURPLUS LIBRARY BOOKS

NOW OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A NEW CLEARANCE LIST (100 pages)

Sent gratis and post free to any address

The List contains POPULAR WORKS in TRAVEL, SPORT, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, SCIENCE, and FICTION. Also New and Surplus Copies of French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian Books.

30-34 NEW OXFORD STREET;

241 Brompton Road, S.W.; 48 Queen Victoria St., E.C.

London;

And at Barton Arcade, Manchester.

DIGBY, LONG & CO.'S NEW LIST.

LAST WORDS. By STEPHEN CRANE,

Author of "The Red Badge of Courage," &c. Cloth, 6s.

Daily News.—"We have read with considerable interest most of the short stories and sketches collected under the title of 'Last Words,' and which completes the tale of work of the brilliant young writer who died a short time ago. None of them are without a touch of genius."

Athenaeum says:—"Marked by the extraordinary vigour which made the writer famous."

World.—"In these stories we have Mr. Crane at his strongest."

Birmingham Gazette.—"Last Words' of Stephen Crane are among the very best he ever wrote."

MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS' FASCINATING ROMANCE.

A BID FOR EMPIRE.

By the Author of "A Girl of Grit," "A Set of Flats," &c. Cloth, 6s.

[Second Edition.

World.—"An ingenious and exciting romance."

Daily News.—"A spirited tale."

Literary World.—"A brisk, exciting story."

FLORENCE WARDEN'S CHARMING NOVEL.

LADY JOAN'S COMPANION.

By the Author of "The House on the Marsh," &c. Cloth, 6s.

[Third Edition.

Standard.—"It is the best of Miss Florence Warden's recent productions."

Bookman.—"A striking and moving romance. Admirers of 'The House on the Marsh' have pleasure before them here."

MARY E. MANN'S NEW BOOK.

THE FIELDS OF DULDITCH.

By the Author of "Among the Syringas," "The Mating of a Dove," &c. Cloth, 6s.

[Second Edition.

Pall Mall Gazette.—"Miss Mann always gives us work of sterling merit."

Times.—"Miss Mann is one of the novelists whose books are waited for with pleasurable anticipation, and they do not disappoint us when they come."

POPULAR SIX SHILLING NOVELS.

THE PAGAN'S CUP.

ATONEMENT BY PROXY.

A NEW MESSIAH.

SCOUNDREL OR SAINT.

IN DEEP WATERS.

A FATAL PAST.

A SON OF MISCHIEF.

VENUS VICTRIX.

BONDS OF STEEL.

CLARE NUGENT.

FALLEN FROM FAVOUR.

A DEAL WITH THE KING.

THE RECTOR'S TEMPTATION.

THROUGH PERIL FOR A WIFE.

By FERGUS HUME.

By SARAH TYTLER.

By ROBERT CROMIE.

By GERTRUDE WARDEN.

By Mrs. BAGOT-HARTE.

By DORA RUSSELL.

By REGINALD E. SALWEY.

By HELEN MATHERS.

By J. S. FLETCHER.

By E. O'CONNOR MORRIS.

By JEAN MIDDLEMASS.

By J. T. FINDLAY.

By Mrs. E. LODGE.

By L. T. MEADE.

London: DIGBY, LONG & CO., 18 Bouverie St., E.C.

NOW READY.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

Edited by HENRY NEWBOLT.

No. 22. JULY, 1902. 2s. 6d. net.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—

TRADE AND THE NEW WORLD.

THE ONE AND THE MANY.

ON THE LINE.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE EMPIRE—A. R. ATKINSON (Member of the New Zealand House of Representatives).

THE TRUE STORY OF SPION KOP (With Map)—W. BASIL WORSFOLD.

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA—M. J. FARRELLY, LL.D. (Formerly Legal Adviser to the Transvaal Government).

OUR ANTI-NATIONAL PARTY IN THE GREAT WAR—J. HOLLAND ROSE.

THE PAINTERS OF JAPAN—I. (Illustrated)—ARTHUR MORRISON.

SI JEUNESSE VOULAIT—Mrs. HUGH BELL.

THE CASE FOR NATIONAL THEATRES—WILLIAM ARCHER.

BAILE AND AILLINN—W. B. YEATS.

DANNY: XXX-XXXVIII.—ALFRED OLLIVANT.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Edited by W. L. COURTNEY.

JULY, 1902.

ENGLAND AFTER WAR.

THE EMPIRE AND THE CORONATION. By SIGMA.

HOW TO RUIN A FREE-TRADE NATION. By Dr. BEATTIE CROZIER.

ALFRED MILNER. By WALTER LEONARD.

DUMAS THE ELDER. By FRANCIS GRIBBLE.

MAGERSFONTEIN. By PERCEVAL LONDON.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY. By A. RUSTEM BEY DE BILINSKI.

ANTON TCHEKHOFF. By R. E. C. LONG.

TWO SIDES OF CRICKET. By A. COLONIAL CRICKETER.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL JUSTICE IN THE TRANSVAAL. By

AFRICANUS.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—IV. By W. H. MALLOCK.

MONNA VANNA. By LAURENCE ALMA TADEMA.

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS. By CHARLES MARRIOTT.

CHAPMAN AND HALL (LTD.), London.

CONTENTS OF THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY & AFTER

FOR JULY 1902.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CAPE CONSTITUTION:

(1) By the HON. ALEX. WILMOT (Member Legislative Council, Cape Colony).

(2) By the Rev. Dr. WIRGMAN (Canon of Grahamstown Cathedral).

HOW TO PUT DOWN "HOOLIGANISM." By SIR ROBERT ANDERSON,

K.C.B. (late Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis).

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING. By BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

THE KAISER'S FLEET. By ARCHIBALD S. HURD.

ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA. By the HON. JOHN DOUGLAS, C.M.G. (Govern-

ment Resident, Thursday Island).

LAST WORDS ON MRS. GALLUP'S ALLEGED CYPHER. By W. H.

MALLOCK.

THE READER OF PLAYS TO THE RESCUE. By WALTER FREWEN

LORD.

ABOUT PLAYGOERS. By Mrs. ARIA.

OUR UNEDUCATED OFFICERS—A TRENCHANT REPORT. By

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK S. RUSSELL, C.M.G.

THE PORT OF LONDON. By the Right Hon. EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.

THE PROPHECIES OF DISRAELI. By WALTER SICHEL.

THE ISLAMIC LIBRARIES. By KHUZA BUKHSH (late Chief Justice

Hyderabad).

A FORERUNNER OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI. By Miss G. E.

TROUTBECK.

LAST MONTH. By SIR WEMYSS REID.

A MORNING'S WORK. By GERALD MAXWELL.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., LTD.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

Edited by L. J. MAXSE.

Contents for JULY.

EPISODES OF THE MONTH.

CONSIDERATIONS GOVERNING THE DISPOSITION OF NAVIES.

By Captain A. T. MAHAN.

THE FOOD OF THE LOWER DECK AND A MESSAGE FROM KIEL.

By ARNOLD WHITE.

A GLORIOUS PEACE. By H. W. WILSON.

THE SOCIETY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By W. J. COURTHOPE, C.B.

MERCANTILE CRUISERS AND COMMERCE PROTECTION. By

Admiral the Hon. Sir EDMUND FREMANTLE, G.C.B.

SOME LONDON GARDENS. By C. A. WHITMORE, M.P.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS. By A. MAURICE LOW.

THROUGH BALOOCHISTAN AND EASTERN PERSIA (With a Map).

By the Earl of RONALDSHAY.

SHAKESPEARE AS A MAN OF SCIENCE—A STUDY IN HIGHER

CRITICISM. By Professor EDWARD DOWDEN.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A DIPLOMATIST—EARLY DAYS IN VIENNA.

By the Right Hon. Sir HORACE RUMBOLD, Bt., G.C.B.

A POSTSCRIPT ON THE EDUCATION BILL. By the Duke of NORTHUM-

BERLAND, K.G.

GREATER BRITAIN.

Price 2s. 6d. net.

EDWARD ARNOLD, 37 Bedford Street, Strand, London.

THE IMPERIAL

AND

ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW

AND

ORIENTAL AND COLONIAL RECORD.

5s. net. JULY, 1902. 232 pages.

CONTENTS.

ASIA.

R. E. FORREST: "The Famine Commissions."

General J. F. FISCHER, R.E.: "Value of Water in India."

C. W. WHISH: "Agricultural Banks, or Co-operative Credit in India."

S. S. THORBURN: "Education by Newspaper."

Sir JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E.: "Gaurishankar of Bhavnagar: an Indian

Minister."

A. MICHIE: "Pacific Pictures and Problems."

COLONIES.

R. G. CORBET: "The British Colonies: the Sugar Question."

ORIENTALISM.

Professor Dr. E. MONTET: "Quarterly Report on Semitic Studies and

Orientalism."

R. G. CORBET: "Buddhism and Art."

GENERAL:

"AN ANGLO-INDIAN": "Sir Richard Temple: a Personal Sketch."

E. H. PARKER: "The Ephthalite Turks."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

CORRESPONDENCE, NOTES AND NEWS:

Famine in India: its Causes and Effects—The Income and Expenditure of

India—The Principle of Apportionment of Indian Revenue—An Extension of

Tenure of Lord Curzon's Administration of India—Blue-Book and Digby's

"Condition of the People of India"—The Prosperity of Egypt—South Africa:

the Terms of Peace—The New Boundary of Natal.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES:

A Ride in Morocco among Believers and Traders—With the *Ophir* round the

Empire—With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple—Japan: our New Ally—The

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions in British India—Siam in

the Twentieth Century—A Son of Mischief, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN ASIA, AFRICA AND THE COLONIES.

Publishers: ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, WOKING.

A Portion of the valuable Library of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Warren Tower, Newmarket.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, the 11th of July, at 1 o'clock precisely, a SELECTED PORTION of the valuable LIBRARY of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Warren Tower, Newmarket, comprising a choice Collection of valuable Sporting Books, with coloured plates, in remarkably fine condition, rare botanical books, prints and drawings of golfing and cricketing subjects, and publications of the Kelmscott Vale and Doves Presses, including the Kelmscott Chaucer. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

HODGSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS AND LITERARY PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Libraries and smaller Collections carefully Catalogued and promptly offered for Sale. Packing and Removal arranged for. Valuations made for Probate or other purposes.

AUCTION ROOMS, 115 Chancery Lane (Fleet Street end).
Established 1808.

H. SOTHERAN & CO., BOOKSELLERS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR PRIVATE BOOKBUYERS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND ABROAD.

A Monthly Catalogue of fresh Purchases. Specimen number post-free. LIBRARIES PURCHASED OR VALUED AND CATALOGUED AND ARRANGED.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C.
140 STRAND, W.C., and 37 PICCADILLY, W., LONDON.

AGENCY FOR AMERICAN BOOKS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS, of 27 and 29 West 23rd Street, New York, and 24 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., desire to call the attention of the READING PUBLIC to the excellent facilities presented by their Branch House in London for filling, on the most favourable terms, orders for their own STANDARD PUBLICATIONS and for ALL AMERICAN BOOKS and PERIODICALS.

CATALOGUE sent on application.

NOW READY.

THE SS. PRIZE BIBLE.

With 59 full-page, beautifully coloured Views and Pictures from the Old Masters. Clear type, references, Scripture Index, Chronology, Harmony of Gospels, Gazetteer, and 12 Coloured Maps. Handsomely bound in crimson cloth, 2/3; Syrian Morocco, 3/-; purple morocco, with flaps, 3/9, post free. All have round corners and red under gold edges. Lists sent post free.

Our Lord's Words.—THE RED LETTER NEW TESTAMENT, with Our Saviour's Words, in red crimson cloth, 1/-; crimson morocco, 1/6, post free; or 13 copies at the price of 12.

The London Bible Warehouse, 53 Paternoster Row, E.C.

TO BOOK-BUYERS AND LIBRARIANS OF

FREE LIBRARIES.—The January Catalogue of Valuable Second-hand Works and New Remainders offered at Prices greatly reduced is now ready, and will be sent post free upon application to W. H. SMITH & SON, Library Department, 186 Strand, London, W.C.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARY, PRETORIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LIBRARIAN to the Pretoria Library (Government Library), Pretoria, Transvaal. Salary, £600 per annum. Candidates must have had training as Librarians, and must have a knowledge of modern languages. Further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTOR and PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN, British Museum, London, W.C., to whom applications must be sent not later than the 31st July, 1902. Communications by letter only. Testimonials to be accompanied by type-written or printed copies.

FLOWER DECORATIONS.—TABLE OR WINDOW.

Orders by post promptly executed.

MATHER'S FLORAL AGENCY, 50 Strand (George Court), W.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CLOVEWORT, LONDON."

EMPIRE THEATRE,

LEICESTER SQUARE.

EVERY EVENING.

GRAND CORONATION BALLET, "OUR CROWN."

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Doors open 7.45.

THE PALACE.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.

EVERY EVENING at 8. The AMERICAN BIOGRAPH and VARIETIES. the Box-office from 11 till 5. CHARLES MORTON, Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

KUBELIK.

(Under the Sole Management of Mr. HUGO GÖRLITZ.)

HIS LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE THIS SEASON.

TO-DAY, at 3 P.M.

(His First Concert this Season Without Orchestra.)

DOROTHY MAGGS, Pianiste.

Red. Itach Sohn's Grand Pianoforte.

Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., at Whitehead, St. James's Hall; usual Agents, and Hugo Görlitz, 119 New Bond Street, W.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Entrance Scholarships to be competed for in September, 1902.—Two Open Scholarships in Arts, one of the value of £100 open to candidates under 20 years of age, and one of £50 open to candidates under 25 years of age. Two Open Scholarships in Science, one of the value of £150 and another of £60, open to candidates under 25 years of age. One Open Scholarship for University Students who have completed their study of anatomy and physiology of the value of £50.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—SCHOLARSHIP

EXAMINATION, JULY 15, 16, 17, One or Two of £87 (£99 for the first year), Three or Four of £50, Six or more of £30 per annum. Council Nominations of £12 per annum may be awarded to boys who do well but fail to obtain a Scholarship. For particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER or SECRETARY.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, WEST KENSINGTON.

AN EXAMINATION will be held at the above School on Tuesday, September the 16th, 1902, and the following days, for filling up Twenty or more Vacancies on the Foundation.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to the BURSAR.

NOW READY. Pp. 220. 3s. 6d.

RELIGIO MEDICI, RELIGIO SCIENTIÆ, RELIGIO VITÆ.—C. GOOD & CO., 11 Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.

ELIZABETHAN STAGE SOCIETY.—Under the

direction of Mr. Wm. POEL and Mr. BEN GREET. Revival of Ben Jonson's celebrated comedy "THE ALCHEMIST," for two nights only, July 11th and 12th, at 8.45 o'clock. IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster. Box Office now open.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION STOCK.

Interest at £3 per cent. per annum, payable Half-Yearly at the Bank of England, on the 1st April and the 1st October.

FIRST ISSUE OF £1,000,000 £3 PER CENT. STOCK.

PRICE OF ISSUE £97 PER CENT.

The First Dividend, being Three Months' Interest, will be payable on the 1st October, 1902.

Trustees are authorised by the Trustee Act, 1833, to invest in this Stock, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the Trust.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND give notice that by arrangements made with the Corporation of Liverpool, under the provisions of the Liverpool Corporation Loans Act, 1894, as amended by the Liverpool Corporation Loans Act, 1897, and in pursuance of resolutions of the Town Council of Liverpool, they are authorised to receive applications for £1,000,000 of LIVERPOOL CORPORATION STOCK, bearing interest at £3 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, or at any of its Country Branches.

The Stock will be redeemable at par, at the option of the Corporation, on and after the 1st July, 1942.

For particulars as to the position of the Corporation, see detailed prospectus, which may be obtained on application at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England; at the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England; at all other Branches of the Bank of England; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., 4 Lombard Street, London, E.C.; or of the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England in London, but arrangements have been entered into whereby assignments and transfers may be made at the Liverpool Branch of the Bank. Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post, unless otherwise desired.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, and at the Dividend Pay Office (Rotunda), Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., or at the Liverpool Branch of such Bank. In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for multiples of £100. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £100 Stock.

The dates at which the further payments on account of the said Loan will be required are as follows:—

On Monday, the 21st July, 1902, £32 per cent.;
On Monday, the 11th August, 1902, £30 per cent.;
On Monday, the 8th September, 1902, £30 per cent.;

but the instalments may be paid in full on or after the 21st July, under discount at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Applications must be on printed forms, which can be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England; at the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England; at all other Branches of the Bank of England; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., 4 Lombard Street, London, E.C.; or of the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.

The List of Applications will be closed on, or before, Tuesday, the 8th July, 1902.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
3rd July, 1902.

NOTICES.

The Terms of Subscription to the SATURDAY REVIEW are:—

	United Kingdom.			Abroad.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One Year ...	1	8	2	1	10	4
Half Year ...	0	14	1	0	15	2
Quarter Year ...	0	7	1	0	7	7

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed and made payable to the Manager, SATURDAY REVIEW Offices, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

In the event of any difficulty being experienced in obtaining the SATURDAY REVIEW, the Publisher would be glad to be informed immediately.

NOW READY.

Cloth gilt, 5s. net. Special Edition, limited to 50 copies, 7s. 6d. net.

RECREATIONS AND REFLECTIONS

A COLLECTION OF

"SATURDAY REVIEW" ESSAYS.

CONTENTS.

1901	The Acting of "Tristan and Isolda"
Victoria	Where Wild Orchids Grow
Buta	The Shadows of Summer
Illusions of Idleness	Veterans of the Church:
Daffodillia	I. The Parish Clerk
Chopin and the Sick Men	II. The Churchwarden
Ruskin	III. The Sexton
Cornish Sketches:	Two Reformers:
I. At Fowey	I. Savonarola
II. The Cornish Sea:	II. Zwinglius
Boscastle	In a Northern Bay
The Pains of Rhyme	London Souvenirs
"Les Boères":	The Dr. Johnson of our Days
I. With the Jeunesse	A Visit to Rodin
II. The Bourgeoisie in Council	A Triptych:
III. Le Dum-Dum	I. My Relative
The Goodly Company of Duffers	II. A Veteran
London's Quiet Night	III. The Admiral
The Marvel of Guipuzcoa	The Glory of July
A Trilogy:	Of Conversation
I. A Puzzle in Literary Drama	Diane de Poitiers
II. Hellas via Bradfield	Fashions in the Virtues
III. "A Midsummer's Night's Dream" in Oxford	By the Canal
The Importance of Good Manners	An Autumn Tour
The Average Man	Sind Unsung: an Antique Land
In Honour of Chaucer	The Heart of France
William Cowper	Chips of the Back Blocks
The Ethics of Seclusion	The Happy Hunter
The City of Swords	Of the Chrysanthemum
J.-M. DENT & Co., Bedford Street, London, W.C.	Quotability
	Snipe Shooting
	The Wintery Test
	The Chiming and the Rhyming of the Bells

RAND MINES, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

For the Three Years ending 31st December, 1901.

To be submitted at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, convened for Wednesday, the 23rd April, 1902, at 11 A.M., in the Board Room of Exploration Buildings, Johannesburg.

To the Shareholders,
GENTLEMEN.—Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith their Seventh Report together with Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account duly audited, for the three years ending 31st December, 1901, and would advise that during this period two Interim Reports have been issued to Shareholders, viz., for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1899, and 31st December, 1900.

The outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the South African Republic prevented the convening of the usual Annual General Meetings for the years 1899 and 1900, but the Interim Reports referred to have kept Shareholders advised of the Company's operations during those periods.

VENDOR'S INTEREST.—The Vendor's Interest in the Company has been acquired for 110,903 Shares of £1 each, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders held on 17th August, 1899.

SUBDIVISION OF SHARES.—It was decided on 24th August, 1899, at a Special General Meeting of Shareholders to subdivide the Company's then existing £1 Shares into 4 Shares of Five Shillings each. The registration of the necessary alteration in the Company's Articles of Association providing for this subdivision was effected on 23rd October, 1901, upon which date the conversion of the Shares was commenced. Nearly three-fourths of the Company's £1 Shares had been converted at 31st December, 1901.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE SHARES.—During the period under review the Capital of the Company was increased, in accordance with the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of Shareholders held on 17th August, 1899, by the creation of 60,000 new Shares of £1 each, which brings the Nominal Capital up to £490,000. The Shares issued during the period amount to 111,853 Shares of £1 each, viz., 110,903 Shares issued to the Vendor in exchange for the Vendor's Interest, and 950 Shares issued at £35 each to acquire property. The Issued Capital now stands at £448,959 in 1,298,084 Shares of 5s. each, and 124,468 Shares of £1 each. The Reserve Capital stands at £41,011 in 164,044 Shares of 5s. each.

DEBENTURE ISSUE.—The first drawing of Debentures took place on 3rd December, 1900, when £83,350 Debentures were drawn for payment on 1st January, 1901, at 103 per cent. The Debenture Issue now stands at £916,650, and during December, 1901, the second Annual Drawing of £83,350 Debentures took place which are payable on 1st January, 1902.

ACCOUNTS.—The Accounts now submitted show a profit of £660,362 13s. 8d. Full details of this profit will be found in the Profit and Loss Account for the period.

The above profit, together with the balance of £1,903,093 16s. 8d. brought forward from the period ending 31st December, 1898, has been credited to the Appropriation Account and dealt with as follows:—

Dividend No. 2—75 per cent.	£253,564 10 0
Paid on account of Vendor's Lien (prior to acquisition of Vendor's Interest)	84,521 10 0
Nominal Value of Shares issued to Vendor on acquisition of his Interest written off	110,903 0 0
Balance of Profit carried forward	2,423,467 10 4
	<u>£2,872,456 10 4</u>

The Balance of Profit carried forward is accounted for thus:—

Investments:—	
Claims, Water Rights, Farms, Real Estate, Shares and Debentures, &c., as per Balance Sheet	£3,135,081 9 4
Cash and Cash Assets:—	
Cash in hand, Amounts owing by Subsidiary and other Companies, &c., and Machinery and Stores on hand, as per Balance Sheet	1,308,055 17 7
	<u>£4,443,137 6 11</u>
Less:—	
Liabilities as per Balance Sheet, including Debenture Issue	1,400,903 16 7
Capital raised by Issues of Shares from date of formation of Company, including Premiums	619,766 0 0
	<u>2,020,669 16 7</u>
	<u>£2,423,467 10 4</u>

It will be seen that the Balance of Profit carried forward is now available for distribution. A Dividend (No. 2) of 75 per cent. was declared and paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1899, and in connection therewith a payment of £84,521 10s. was made to the Vendor in terms of the Agreement entered into on the formation of the Company; as the Vendor's Interest has now been acquired by the Company, no further payments will be made thereon. Your Directors decided to charge the nominal value of the Shares issued to the Vendor on acquisition of the Vendor's Interest in the Company, viz., £110,903, to the Appropriation Account, as the amount does not represent any realisable Asset.

The following Statement shows the present holdings as compared with the Shares held at 31st December, 1898, and also the percentage of the Company's holding to the Issued Capital of the various Companies:—

Subsidiary Companies.	Shares.	Issued Capital.	Rand Mines, Ltd.	
			Holding of shares, 31st Dec. 1898.	percentage of pre-1901. sent holding to Issued Capital.
Glen Deep, Ltd.	1	600,000	277,720	257,580
Rose Deep, Ltd.	1	425,000	154,832	154,232
Geldenhuis Deep, Ltd.	1	300,000	122,558	122,558
Jumpers Deep, Ltd.	1	523,895	266,741	307,980
Nourse Deep, Ltd.	1	450,000	318,513	298,413
South Nourse, Ltd.	1	523,908	—	204,330
Ferreira Deep, Ltd.	1	910,000	478,901	464,633
Crown Deep, Ltd.	1	1,000,000	442,860	332,860
Langlaagte Deep, Ltd.	1	650,000	629,900	603,500
Durban Roodepoort Deep, Ltd.	1	300,025	59,000	59,000
Other Companies.				
South Rand G.M. Co., Ltd.	1	300,800	215,503	182,150
Simmer and Jack West, Ltd.	1	300,000	5,771	9,771
Wolhuter G.M. Ltd.	4	860,000	40,330	40,330
Wolhuter Deep, Ltd.	1	392,500	—	119,109
City Deep, Ltd.	1	450,000	—	30,229
Village Main Reef G.M. Co., Ltd.	1	400,000	50,102	52,169
Village Deep, Ltd.	1	377,542	54,713	54,713
Robinson Central Deep, Ltd.	1	400,000	63,164	63,164
Paarl Central G.M. & E. Co., Ltd.	2	400,000	129,763	129,763
				<u>29</u>

The Company's holding of Debentures has been reduced to one £100 Chamber of Mines Debenture.

The Dividends received from the Company's holdings of Shares and Debentures total £307,802 14s. 0d.

Reservoirs, Pumping Plant, &c. £164,604 10 10
As before reported, this Asset represents the Company's outlay on Reservoirs, Pumping and Pumping Plant for the supply of water to Subsidiary Companies.

Cash and Cash Assets £1,308,055 17 7
This amount is made up as follows:—
Advances to Subsidiary and other Companies £994,471 15 3
Sundry Debtors 7,500 13 3
Cash in hand and on Call 145,073 8 2
Machinery and Stores in Transit and in Stock for account of Subsidiary Companies 159,510 0 11
£1,308,055 17 7

In regard to the Company's Liabilities your Directors beg to report as follows:—
5 per cent. Debentures £916,650 0 0

The second Annual repayment of one-twelfth of the issue (£83,350) falls due on 1st January, 1902.

Sundry Shares Subscribed for £98,179 18 9
The payment of this amount will extend over a considerable period, as the Calls on the Shares subscribed for are only made by the Companies as they require Working Capital.

Other Liabilities £186,073 17 10

This sum represents the Company's current Liabilities due on 31st December, 1901. The total Liabilities are thus seen to amount to £1,400,903 16s. 7d., including Debenture Issue.

SUBSIDIARY AND OTHER COMPANIES.

During the period under review a new Subsidiary Company—the South Nourse, Limited—has been formed on Claims put in by the Rand Mines, Limited, the Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, and Nourse Deep, Limited. The capital is £583,120 in £1 Shares, of which 349,972 Shares were issued for 350,699 Claims acquired; 174,636 Shares were subscribed for by the Vendors at £3 per Share and 58,112 Shares are held in reserve. The General Manager's Report attached hereto, gives full particulars to date of all the Subsidiary Companies, and your Directors beg to report as follows on the other Companies in which the Company is interested:—

SOUTH RAND G.M. CO., LTD.—This Company's Issued and Nominal Capital remains as last reported, viz., £300,000 in £1 Shares, and its Claim holding consists of 151,773 Mining Claims in three blocks situate to the South of and adjoining the Crown Deep, Limited, and Langlaagte Deep, Limited. No work has yet been done on the property, but it is anticipated that the exploitation of the Claims will be commenced shortly after the cessation of hostilities. At 31st December, 1901, this Company had about £10,800 of its original Working Capital in hand.

SIMMER AND JACK WEST, LIMITED.—The Howard Shaft is now sunk to a depth of 3,408 feet, which is deeper than was originally estimated would be necessary to reach the Keefs, but they may be expected to be encountered at any time after the resuming of work. The Claim area of this Company has been reduced to 200,076 Claims, owing to the transfer of 254 Claims to the Rand Mines Deep, Limited. The issued Capital remains as last reported, viz., £300,000.

WOLHUTER GOLD MINES, LTD.—Milling was continued by this Company until the closing of the Mine in consequence of the war. No Dividend has been declared for the period under review. This Company has disposed of about 8 Claims to the Meyer and Charlton G.M. Co., Ltd., for £105,000 cash. The Issued Capital remains as last reported, viz., £860,000. This Company has not yet been able to resume Milling operations.

WOLHUTER DEEP, LIMITED.—This Company has been formed during the period under review with a Nominal Capital of £520,000 in £1 Shares; 300,000 Shares were paid to the Vendors for Claims acquired; 92,500 Shares were subscribed for at £2 10s. per share as Working Capital; and 127,500 Shares remain in reserve. The Company's Claims are situate to the South of and adjoining the Wolhuter Gold Mines, Ltd., and the New George Goch Gold Mines, Ltd., and consist of 120,382 Mining Claims. No work has yet been done on the property. The Reef series will probably be met with at a vertical depth of about 2,000 feet on the Northern Boundary.

CITY DEEP, LIMITED.—This Company was also formed during the period under review with a Nominal Capital of £600,000 in £1 Shares; 380,000 Shares were paid to the Vendors for Claims acquired; 70,000 Shares were subscribed for at £3 per Share as Working Capital; and 150,000 Shares remain in reserve. The Company's Claims are situate to the South of and adjoining the City and Suburban G.M. and Est. Co., Ltd., and the Wolhuter Gold Mines, Ltd., and consist of 190,058 Mining Claims. No work has yet been done on the property. The Reef series will probably be met with at a vertical depth of about 2,000 feet on the Northern boundary.

VILLAGE MAIN REEF G.M. CO., LTD.—This Company's Issued Capital has been increased to £400,000 by the issue of 33,184 Reserve Shares. The Claim property remains as last reported, viz., 140,1 Mining Claims. A Dividend of 40 per cent. was paid for the half-year ending June 30th, 1899. This Company expects to recommence Milling at an early date.

VILLAGE DEEP, LTD.—This Company's Nominal Capital is now £471,027 in £1 Shares; 283,137 Shares were paid to the Vendors for Claims acquired; 94,385 Shares were subscribed for at £2 per Share as Working Capital; and 94,385 Shares remain in reserve, but are under option to the Vendors at a price of £5 per Share. The Company's Claim area, which is situate to the South of and adjoining the Village Main Reef G.M. Co., Ltd., has been increased to a total of 186,298 Mining Claims. The sinking of the two vertical shafts has been continued during the period under review, and they have now obtained depths of 1,301 feet and 708 feet respectively, and the Reef will probably be cut at a depth of about 2,250 feet. The Equipment of the Mine is being made on a 200-Stamp basis.

ROBINSON CENTRAL DEEP, LIMITED.—This Company's Nominal Capital is now £300,000 in £1 Shares; 300,000 Shares were paid to the Vendors for Claims acquired; 100,000 Shares were subscribed for at £2 per Share as Working Capital; and 100,000 Shares remain in reserve. The Company's Claim area remains as last reported, and consists of 45,6 Mining Claims, situate to the South of and adjoining the Robinson G.M. Co., Ltd. The sinking of the Vertical Shaft has been continued, and it has now reached a depth of 525 feet; it is expected that the South Reef will be intersected by this Shaft at a depth of between 1,500 and 1,600 feet. The Equipment of the Mine is being made on a 100 Stamp basis.

PAARL CENTRAL G.M. AND EXPLORATION CO., LTD.—Milling operations were continued by this Company at the outbreak of war, but the profits earned were small. The resumption of Milling operations has not yet been possible.

GENERAL.

The Company's Articles of Association have been remodelled in accordance with Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders held on 24th August, 1899, and the alterations were duly registered on 23rd October, 1901. A copy of the existing Articles of Association was forwarded to Shareholders as at that date. The Company's Title Deeds, &c., which were removed from the South African Republic prior to the outbreak of war, have now been brought back.

At the outbreak of war four Directors decided to make no distribution to Shareholders from the large amount of available cash then in hand and this policy has enabled the Company to finance its Subsidiary Companies during the long period which has ensued since the stoppage of their Milling operations. As soon as the Subsidiary Companies are again at work the advances made to them by this Company will be rapidly liquidated with the exception of the Langlaagte Deep Company, whose Capital expenditure has so largely exceeded the original Working Capital provided. In the case of the latter Company it is probable that some arrangement will be proposed by it under which its Reserve Shares will be issued towards reducing its liability.

It is with sincere regret that your Directors have to report the death of the Company's Mechanical Engineer, the late Mr. L. I. Seymour, to whose brilliant ability this Company and its Subsidiaries owe much of their success. The late Major Seymour was killed in action at Zand River, Orange River Colony, on 14th June, 1900. Your Directors recommend that £1,000 be donated to the widow of the late Mr. F. G. Gale, Manager of the Glen Deep, Ltd., who was killed in action at Rooodeval, Orange River Colony, in June, 1900. Your Directors take this opportunity of testifying to the very efficient services rendered by Mr. G. A. Goodwin in his capacity as Acting General Manager of the Company during the absence of the General Manager on leave in 1899.

DIRECTORS.

On the resignation of Mr. H. Duval your Directors appointed Mr. Francis Drake to be a Director of the Company, and you are now requested to confirm their action herein. In terms of the Company's Articles of Association, two of your Directors, Messrs. J. C. Wernher and A. Beit, retire from Office, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Your Directors appointed Mr. Howard Pim, C.A., to fill the vacancy in the Office of Auditor caused by the resignation of Mr. J. G. Currey. Messrs. C. L. Andersson and Howard Pim now retire from office and you are requested to fix their remuneration for the past Audit.

G. ROULIOT, Acting Chairman.

J. G. HAMILTON,

R. W. SCHUMACHER,

H. A. ROGERS,

H. W. GLENNY,

FRANCIS DRAKE,

H. A. READ, Secretary.

Johannesburg, 31st December, 1901.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Account—									
Registered Capital—									
1,950,000 Shares of 5s. each	£	490,000	0	0					
Less 184,044 Shares of 5s. each in Reserve		41,011	0	0					
1,795,956 Shares		£	448,989	0	0				
Made up as follows—									
As per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1899,									
337,136 £1 Shares		337,136	0	0					
Issued to Vendor under Resolution of General Meeting held 17th Aug., 1899, 110,903 £1 Shares		110,903	0	0					
Issued during 1899, to acquire property 950 £1 Shares		950	0	0					
		£	448,989	0	0				
Issued Capital—									
1,795,956 Shares of 5s. each		£	448,989	0	0				
124,468 Shares of £1 (Not yet converted)		124,468	0	0					
		£	448,989	0	0				
Share Premium Account—									
As per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1899		135,477	0	0					
Premiums received on 950 Reserve Shares issued during 1899		32,309	0	0					
5 per cent. Debentures—									
Authorised Issue		1,250,000	0	0					
Less In Reserve		250,000	0	0					
		1,000,000	0	0					
Less Redeemed 1st January, 1901		83,350	0	0					
NOTE.—A further £83,350 Debentures were drawn on the 3rd December, 1901, for payment on 1st January, 1902.									
Sundry Shares Subscribed for—									
South Nourse, Ltd., 68,112 Shares, 50s. per Share uncalled		170,280	0	0					
Wolhuter Deep, Limited, 44,567 Shares, 45s. per Share uncalled		105,960	16	0					
City Deep, Limited, 4,702 Shares, 58s. per share uncalled		13,635	16	0					
Robinson Central Deep, Ltd., 15,791 Shares, 9s. 3d. per share, uncalled		7,303	6	9					
Debenture Interest—									
Coupons outstanding, Coupon No. 10, half-year ending 31st December, 1901		22,916	5	0					
Coupons outstanding		218	15	0					
		23,135	0	0					
To Sundry Holders of Redeemed Debentures—									
Redeemed Debentures outstanding		206	0	0					
Unclaimed Dividends Account—									
For unrepresented Dividend Warrants		£	115	1	8				
Nos. I. and II.									
For unrepresented Bearer Share Warrant Coupons		58	15	0					
Dividends Nos. I. and II.									
Nationale Bank, Johannesburg—									
Overdraft		2,509	6	5					
Sundry Creditors—									
On Account of Sundries, Loans, &c.		160,059	4	9					
Profit and Loss Account—									
Balance		2,423,467	10	4					
		£	4,444,137	16	11				

By Order,
ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.
London Office, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
25th June, 1922.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

The *TIMES* says: "It is difficult to avoid the use of superlatives in writing of this superb work."

"THE BOOK OF THE YEAR."
Third Thousand.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON'S GREAT WORK, THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

In Two Large Vols., 1,053 pages, handsomely bound in cloth gilt, 42s. net. With 506 Illustrations, 48 Full-Page Coloured Plates, and Nine Maps specially drawn for the work.

SOME EXCEPTIONALLY FAVOURABLE REVIEWS.

"This masterpiece—by far the best book of its kind dealing with any part of the great African Continent."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"A magnificent work."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"A book which at once takes rank as the standard authority on its subject."—*Daily Chronicle*.

"A work as fascinating in style as it is various in matter. The coloured plates are extremely beautiful."—*Daily News*.

"The value cannot be easily exaggerated."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"Exceeds the high expectations formed of a work by so fascinating a writer upon so interesting a subject. Alike in value and in beauty, it takes an easy front rank in the literature of African travel."

Scotsman.

A CHAMPION ON HIS SPORT.

THE LATEST BOOK ON THE GAME.

TAYLOR ON GOLF.

Impressions, Hints, and Instructions on the Game.

By J. H. TAYLOR,

Three Times Open Champion.

In large crown 8vo. handsome cloth gilt, 6s. net. With 48 Illustrations reproduced from Photographs mostly taken specially for the Work.

"A notable addition to the literature of Golf. The volume is one that should find a place on the bookshelves of every golfer."—*Scotsman*.

THE SPORT OF KINGS.

A Fine Presentation Work, dedicated by permission to his Grace the Duke of Portland.

THE HISTORY OF THE ST. LEGER STAKES.

1776-1901.

By J. S. FLETCHER,

Author of "Picturesque Yorkshire."

With Four Coloured Plates and 32 other Illustrations.

In Demy 8vo. cloth gilt and gilt top, 21s. net.

"Written in an easy and graceful style."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Certain to be widely read."—*Morning Post*.

"One of the brightest and best compiled racing volumes ever issued."

Manchester Courier.

AN IMPORTANT NEW WORK.

THE GUARDIAN OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

The Secret Correspondence of Marie Thérèse and the Comte d'Argenteau.

By LILLIAN C. SMYTHE.

In Two Vols. Handsome cloth gilt, 24s. net.

With 32 Illustrations and Photogravures.

"Miss Smythe has written a book of great interest, and has succeeded in painting a life-like portrait of the Queen more convincing than any we have met with. Such a book is a real contribution to history."—*Spectator*.

By FRANCIS GERARD.

A GRAND DUCHESS AND HER COURT.

The Life of Anna Amalia, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach.

By the Author of "The Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria."

In Two Volumes, demy 8vo. with 32 Illustrations. 24s. net.

"A fascinating book."—*Daily Mail*.

"A capital, able, and attractive study of a noble woman. The work is also valuable as throwing considerable light upon a great period and upon such great men as Herder, Schiller, Richter, Wieland, and, above all, Goethe."

Manchester Courier.

London: HUTCHINSON & CO., Paternoster Row.

THE Wallace Collection PAINTINGS

Messrs. GOUPIL & CO. have now, in course of preparation, a series of reproductions of the principal works in the collection.

The ILLUSTRATIONS will include pictures by Boucher, Fragonard, Greuze, Lancret, Nattier, Pater, Watteau and De Troy, representing French Art of the Eighteenth Century; by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner and Lawrence for English Art of the same period. Couture, Ziem, Delacroix, Delaroche, Isabey, Corot and Meissonier will represent French Art of the Nineteenth Century, and works of later English painters—Stanfield, Bonington, Wilkie, and Morland—will also be reproduced; while a very important display of Dutch Art will be found in the works of Hobbema, Cuyp, Franz Hals, Rembrandt, Metsu, and Van de Velde, and of Flemish Art in those of Van Dyck and Rubens. An important section will be devoted to the Italian and Spanish Schools.

THE WALLACE COLLECTION (PAINTINGS) will be quarto size, 15 inches by 12 inches, and will be printed on fine paper.

THE TEXT, which is being prepared by Mr. A. G. TEMPLE, Director of the Guildhall Gallery, will consist of the following divisions:—

1. A general Introduction, giving a *résumé* of the history of the formation of the Wallace Collection.
2. A Review of each School of Painting represented in the Collection.
3. Historical, Critical, and Descriptive Notes of the works of art reproduced.
4. A complete List of the Pictures in the Collection.

The ILLUSTRATIONS will consist of two sets of ONE HUNDRED FULL-PAGE PLATES IN PHOTO-GRVURE, viz.: Ten full-page plates in the colours of the originals, and Ninety in a uniform tint throughout, all printed on Japanese paper, suitably mounted, and accompanied by a full descriptive note; and One hundred prints on India paper, in different tints.

The work will be issued in TEN PARTS, each part containing nine plates in the same tint, one plate in colours, ten plates of the duplicate set on India paper, and a portion of the text. TWO PORTFOLIOS will be issued, each capable of containing the text and plates of five parts.

The Edition will be limited to 250 NUMBERED COPIES, including those for presentation.

Subscriptions will be received only for the entire work.

Price £40 net.

GOUPIL & CO., Fine Art Publishers.

MANZI, JOYANT & CO., SUCCESSORS, Fine Art Publishers to the King.

LONDON: 25 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Printed for the Proprietors by SPOTTISWOODE & CO. LTD., 5 New-street Square, E.C., and Published by FREDERICK WILLIAM WYLY, at the Office, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of London.—Saturday, 5 July, 1902.